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3-DEC 1932

THE

SOUTH INDIAN TEACHER

Vol. V. 15th November 1932 No. 11

THE MONTESSORI METHOD—TALKS TO TEACHERS

BY

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I

THE MEANING OF THE METHOD AND SOME OF ITS DISTINCTIVE PRINCIPLES.

The name "Montessori Method" is somewhat misleading for what goes under that name is really a complete re-orientation of educational outlook and a complete change of attitude to and method of work. There are therefore two sides to the study of the so-called "Montessori Method," viz., the Principles and the Practice, or Working Method. What is called the "Montessori Method" might be described as a very thorough attempt to live up to the Principles in a more literal and thorough way than the current education does. The name that Madame Montessori herself chose for her new type of educational reform was "the Scientific Method" of Pedagogy and her aim was to bring the clear, thorough, modern methods of study, into our educational work. It is necessary however to know what the term "Scientific Method" means in order to know what the "Montessori Method" is. For, the term "Scientific Method" is becoming a very common phrase and is being applied to very many aspects of living and study, besides pedagogy or the science and art of "Teaching." But as simply as possible in terms of pedagogy it means, first, that careful preparations (to suit each stage, etc.) have to be made to enable children to learn for themselves and in their own way from their environment and by means of suitable concrete "didactic material." Secondly, it means that very great care is required in learning how the "material" should be used if the purpose has to be fulfilled Thirdly, that very great care must be exercised by the director in watching how children use the "didactic material" and judging whether its purpose is being accomplished or not. Fourthly, very great care is required in observing and noting the educational and psychological reactions to its environment and the results of playing with these "materials." Fifthly, the observers must be able to examine and test the "results" obtained and find out what the "errors" are, where and how they have been made. And

finally they must be able to set about correcting the "errors" in "material", as well as in the environment and in the "use" of these, that may have produced the wrong results. Scientists never accept what other people say without careful thinking and testing. So teachers who seek to practise "the Montessori Method" must be individually careful in all these above-mentioned ways and see that nothing is done mechanically without thought and careful consideration. But it must be remembered that to practise the Scientific Method with human beings as the subject of study is much more difficult than practising science in the physical laboratory. For, human beings are so complex in their nature and every part of their nature is changing almost every moment whereas in ordinary experiments in the ordinary science laboratory we can generally be more sure of the "reactions" of the materials we are working with and the results of our experiments. Hence we shall find that the practice of the scientific method in the educational laboratory taxes our energies and our concentration and our patience much more and makes greater demands on our capacity than any other type of scientific work. Besides the "Method" of Scientific education, there are certain "Principles" also that distinguish the new "Method" from the old teaching.

The first principle marks what is perhaps the most outstanding difference between the "old" type of education and the "new", viz., the emphasis it lays on the individual child. In the Scientific Method the teacher can no longer be called a "class" teacher in the "old" sense. It is the individual child and not the class as a whole that the "teacher" is to be careful to teach. All children are different, therefore all children must be treated separately if they are to be "properly" educated. Thus the group of children which is called a class is only of secondary importance in this method. The child chooses his own "work"; the "teacher" helps it when necessary. But only in matters which concern the whole class are general lessons given and these occur much less frequently than in the "old" method. Such occasions are when he teaches the children how to behave properly, how to sit, stand, walk, talk, and all the necessary behaviour involved in good manners or when he tells stories or gives some instruction of social or general interest. But in all matters which involve training of the child as an individual he treats the child as an individual.

The second of the principles which distinguish the "new" (sic) method from the old emphasises the need for another great change, viz., in the "type" of school that has been heretofore considered "good enough". We have thought that four almost bare walls, some benches, some books and perhaps a blackboard were enough for a school; but this second Principle of the New Method emphasises both the conscious and unconscious effect of the "environment" on the development of the child, mentally, emotionally, physically and morally. The environment means everything that is in the immediate neighbourhood of the child. It includes the school, the playground, the furniture, the "materials" by means of which the child learns, the other children, the teachers, the adults, Nature, family and society. Modern psychology tells us that it is the environment which is the chief teacher of the child, because it is the environment that *stimulates* mental, emotional and physical activities. Therefore if we want the child to "know" a great deal it must be surrounded by many things which it can learn about and also by means of which it can learn. If understanding, care and beauty are to be learnt then a beautiful school as well as a beautiful home is required, with beautiful furniture, beau-

tifully "kept", carefully arranged and tastefully ordered and coloured. If we want the child to be skilful in doing things, then we must give it every opportunity, when its hands, eyes, muscles and mind are delicate and sensitive, to learn all kinds of "crafts" which demand skill. If we want the child to grow up with a sense of responsibility for all the things round it then we must allow it to develop the "habit of helpfulness" in looking after, and being gradually responsible, for all the things in the school, showing it *by example* not by precept alone how to do that.

These are some of the reasons why those who try to practise the "Montessori Method" and to build a "Montessori" school seek to provide everything (but on a small scale) that is required in a well regulated home or household, i.e., little chairs and tables, pots and pans, little brooms and dustpans, little towels, dusters, tooth-brushes (when children take food at school), nail-brushes, etc., in short, everything that is required by the child in learning all the proper "habits of daily life." Habits of life mean morals. So if we wish children to have the "habits of kindness" too, not only towards each other but kindness to plants and animals then we must establish these habits also in the very earliest years, by introducing the caring for plants and animals as a regular daily work. This gives a little idea of how fundamentally we must change the type of school if we really want to develop our children as they should be developed.

II

THE MEANING AND EFFECT OF EDUCATION THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENT; AND "APPARATUS" AS NECESSARY PART OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

There are two reasons more immediate and more personal to the child why all the things enumerated in the previous section are required even in the school environment. The first is because every child has to learn how to look after the hygiene of its own body. The second is because every child should learn to master its social environment. Hence it follows that it should be able to do all the work necessary in a home, e.g., *keeping the house clean and* tidy, putting everything in proper order, dusting, sweeping, cooking, washing, etc. There is no human being that does not need to pass through this stage of learning both from a psychological and a moral point of view.

There is another aspect of the child's nature, which has not been emphasised when we speak of the type of training of the child environment gives, though it too is very much influenced and developed by the environment requirements above-mentioned. This is the intellectual aspect. In addition to its personal, social, moral and aesthetic training mentioned in the first lecture, the child requires special "Intellectual" training. Even in the training of the intellect the "concrete environment" and individual "free-play" laws are the principles which the Montessori Method" tries to put into practice. Although it is true that the intellect of the child is being developed as well as the body when he is being taught to look after the need of the bodily hygiene and when he learns to keep his room tidy and tend the plants and animals yet these are not enough for intellectual training. In the type of "special" intellectual training which the Montessori School provides, we find also a very marked difference from that of the ordinary school. According to the "environment" law the child has to find also in its environment the chief means of intellectual development. This is provided by what is called the "didactic apparatus". This "didactic apparatus" is divided into three groups. First comes the group of material which supplies what are called in

the West "the exercises of daily life" for self-help. But these are not required so much in India where dresses, shoes, hats coats, gloves, etc., are not required as in colder climates. These consist of learning required in dressing, buttoning, boot-lacing, to use the fingers in the complex actions hooking, tying, etc. Next come the group of materials that are called the "sense training" materials. The purpose of this is *to enable the mind* of the child to work quickly, to see with very great accuracy, to hear with great clearness, to appreciate delicacy of touch, to have refined sensibility of smell and discrimination in taste—for these constitute the first and most vital step in the training of the "Mind" to that refinement which we call "Culture". If the sense training stage has not been carefully directed then many "Qualities" of mind will be wanting in the later stages of development. And what has been missed at this early stage can seldom be made up for there is generally a time for everything in mental as well as moral and physical development. Moreover, the quick learning of reading and writing and arithmetic depends to a very large extent on this early "sense" training. If the eyes, ears, hands and muscles are not well trained then all learning is slower and more difficult than it need be. Very often children are called stupid when the real explanation is that their eyes cannot see what the teacher thinks they ought to see and the ear cannot hear what the teacher thinks they should hear. So sense training is important from many points of view. But above all it should be realised that the fundamental purpose of sense training is the training of the intellect.

The third group of materials for the training of the intellect consists of those things by which the child has to learn to read, write, draw and count. And all of these the child learns by using its senses and doing things for itself under the guidance of the "Directress" as the teacher is called. These pieces of intellectual didactic apparatus are like educational toys from which it learns the special language or arithmetic "Lesson" each is intended to teach by "playing" with them very often.

It is all this "material" and the special arrangement of the environment that makes what is called "self" or "auto-" education possible. There is often a misunderstanding about the meaning of "auto-education." Many people think it means that the child should be completely left to itself to do as it likes with anything that it takes in hand. This is a very great mistake. The Directress in a Montessori School guides the child *how to use the material* just as the mother shows her child how to use a little broom and the child "imitates" the actions and movements. By repeated "Playing" with the materials in its imitative way it learns what its correct use is, i.e., what it means. But if the proper way to use the "instrument" has not been learnt then its purpose will never be accomplished just as the purpose of a broom would never be learnt nor the skill to use it developed if it were used to stir up water instead of for its proper purpose of sweeping. There is therefore a very special way to use each bit of intellectual apparatus just as there is a special way to use the balance in the science laboratory in order to get proper skill results.

Besides this special "lesson", the material serves as a means of focussing the child's consciousness or mind and for this something concrete is always required according to the law of intellectual development at the early stage of a child's life. When the child learns to "concentrate" spontaneously then the power of active intelligence develops rapidly, the power of attention grows and therefore the power of quick understanding is the evident result in the child thus carefully trained.

"The first moment of spontaneous concentration marks the beginning of auto-education," says Mme. Montessori. And all who have had any experience of defective children know that one of the chief marks of defectiveness is the lack of the power to concentrate on anything. Therefore this power of "spontaneous concentration" is considered perhaps the chief characteristic of a "normal" child. If concentration is not allowed to grow naturally and spontaneously then the child will never learn to act of its own free will and accord through understanding but always and only under compulsion. Human beings should act through understanding only and seldom or never under compulsion without understanding. It is by action without understanding that slavish mentality is created and that the lack of discipline which is a quality of mind becomes habitual.

III

THE MEANING AND EFFECT OF "FREEDOM" AND DISCIPLINE.

This brings us to the principle which has caused perhaps the greatest difficulty in all attempts to practise the Montessori method and which is perhaps the most difficult of all the principles to put into practice, viz., the principle of "Freedom" and its co-relative, Discipline. This means that unless the child is free to learn and understand every part of its environment and all the things and people around it without the intervention of anyone, the development of the real, individual, strong conscious, independent power of learning, and perseverence and effort in acquiring knowledge for oneself is rendered literally impossible. This is a law that is particularly difficult to understand because we have been so long accustomed to "Instruct" children, and to think that "instruction" is the only way of getting knowledge, that the acquiring of knowledge is an unpleasant and untasteful thing to the child, that children must be compelled to learn. In the "new" scientific—psychological method, however, the teacher is chiefly a guide and director not an "instructor" in the old sense. That the power to do, to understand, to feel, to think is innate but latent in the child is taken for granted and has to be made active or as we say in educational language "drawn out" of the child. But this "drawn-out" process is accomplished chiefly by the environment as modern psychologists tell us and not by the teacher. Indeed this is the natural law of all human development and therefore to get the full strength of the child's "natural ability" and "powers or capacities" this "environment" law has to be known and followed by the true "directors" of child education. In the "old" method children are "instructed" in all they are supposed to know by the teacher. This, we can see, is another great difference between the old and the new methods. In the new method as we have seen the child is guided to the place where it will find the things which will give it, the knowledge required and it is left to "apply" itself to the work of learning or finding it by itself. This is one way in which the principle of freedom is expressed in the method, but it is only one aspect of it. Another aspect of freedom in this Montessori Method is expressed in the fact that the child is not expected to sit always in the same place or do a particular work at a particular time and for a particular length of time all by the arrangement of the teacher. He chooses his own place, his own work, and his own time for doing it. When he is tired he stops and can move about as he likes but he learns at the same time respect for others by non-interference. And it is just this very "freedom with understanding" that enables the child to learn the lesson of quiet, controlled disciplined conduct or behaviour. For, in every human being there are certain in-

stincts which work together when properly directed to this end. One of the chief is the instinct of imitation of which we have spoken already in another connection. It is in the example set by the directress that the "quality" of her understanding and training shows most, for, without wise direction and guidance of the child and proper arrangement and care of the environment, the environment would not be able to become the "effective" educator that it ought to be. Even when the environment is properly prepared the child has to be "introduced" to it bit by bit in order to prevent its appearing to it as "a big, blooming, buzzing, confusion" as it would be without the "guidance" of the directress. The chief characteristic of the environment therefore that the director has to be very careful about is "order". The sense of order is a sense that the child begins at the age of three years to develop when it learns (as it does when it goes to a Montessori School) its first lesson which is how everything is put in its proper place. This becomes a habit of mind and so leaves an open way as it were for the quick perception of all the things that make up the environment, makes quick adaptation possible, which in its turn brings about quick spontaneous concentration. If the teacher does not care how things are arranged in a classroom or how the classroom looks neither will the children. They will become careless and chaotic both in habit and in mind. Therefore in the "New" method it is "order" and the careful training of the sense of "order" which is the fundamental lesson in "self-discipline," and it must be remembered that "self-discipline" applies to the mind as well as to the body and the emotions.

When this principle is realised then and carried out, the real Montessori School is the most disciplined of all schools because everything is in its proper place except when it is being used and the children never rush about in a confused way, not because they must not, but because they appreciate proper, orderly, self-possessed conduct or behaviour. This takes for ganted that the attitude of "understanding" has been established and so the children are never "disobedient" and mischievous out of sheer spirit of opposition. They understand what the rational and poised grownup person who is a balanced, poised and understanding person wants and they like to imitate her. Thus we see that "freedom" in the Montessori sense is not license but well ordered and self-disciplined activity.

IV

HOW A CHILD LEARNS TO READ AND WRITE ACCORDING TO THE MONTESSORI METHOD.

In a short lecture we can give only a very brief outline of the method followed in learning to read and write. For details, Madame Montessori's own books must be consulted. Theoretically, there are four processes, we might say four stages, in language study in the Montessory method: (1) learning to conquer the mechanical method of reading which is a pure process of sense perception; (2) learning to interpret, i.e., to perceive that words always carry a meaning; (3) learning about the "value" of the words themselves and their "place value" in prose and poetry and their "sound value," especially in poetry,, and (4) learning to use the language freely and properly, i.e., learning to express or "compose."

The first process of reading grows out of the sense perception training of which we have already spoken. Four senses work together when a child is learning to recognise the alphabet and to combine sounds into words viz., sight, touch, hearing and movement. But this learning is not applied at first to reading a book. The work is done by building words with what is called a "movable" alphabet, an alphabet with which it can play as soon as it has

learned to build up words. It 'discovers' that these words "mean" something that it already knows in its mind. When this great conscious "discovery" has been made it means that two learning processes have united in the child's mind, its outer sense perception and its inner world of ideas. Thus word building becomes a way of expressing its ideas. In this way also it soon learns to build sentences before it ever requires a book. Thus it is "expression" of an acquired concept or idea that is the real core of this method of language training, for the child plays at building up words and sentences that it has thought of in its own mind first. This is also the simplest possible form of what is usually called "composition" and so reading and composition are really united in the beginning of learning and have to go hand in hand. Thus a habit of expression as it were in written language is established just like the habit of spoken language. Language becomes an "instrument" of expression which the child knows clearly how to use in direct and natural association with its power of assimilation. While the child is using its senses in learning to read, its fingers are also being trained to use the pencil as well as to trace the shapes of the letters by natural movements alone without writing each separate. By and by after a time of preparatory exercise, the two exercises are combined together and result in complex activity of writing and the child finds that it is able to write the words that it has composed with the movable alphabet without any apparent practice.

Likewise one day when it happens to open a book it finds that it can read. This proves a great delight and this joy of discovering a new power is a great stimulus to further efforts to read. So the child trains itself to conquer greater and greater difficulties in reading, becoming more and more fluent in the process also. But this might become a mechanical habit for the joy is in conquest of sense perception chiefly at first if care were not taken to see that children do not read books they do not and cannot understand, i.e., that are beyond their experience. Hence it is important in teaching reading to know what is within the "comprehension" of a child.

In order to assist the children to understand the more difficult books which usually contain words that children have never heard, special "games" and exercises called "interpretation games" are prepared. These are meant to teach meaning of words. On slips of paper the new words are written and instructions which contain the new words are written. These the child has to read and carry out. The action shows whether the reading has been interpreted, i.e., whether the use or meaning of the new words has been properly understood. By practice like this the child is trained to the habit of reading to understand everything and every word it reads and would be profoundly dissatisfied if it did not. Thus the "mechanical" habit is prevented. Books too are prepared to suit the child's developing mind and reading capacity and a library of books is built up for "free reading." The last stage in learning a language is to study its grammatical structure. This too is done by games and practical exercises even when the child is only seven or eight years of age for the games are like jig-saw puzzles, the whole can be learnt by a process of learning to put the pieces of the whole together. The details of how the "method" is carried out should be studied however in "The Montessori Method"—The Advanced Montessori Method Vol. 2.

V

HOW A CHILD BEGINS TO LEARN ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRY BY THE MONTESSORI METHOD.

Arithmetic too is learnt in a very concrete and very scientific and psychological

way by this method. The principle of Auto-education is again strictly followed, and that is why so much concrete material is required. Madame Montessori has turned all the apparently abstract mental processes of arithmetic into concrete exercises so that the law of developing abstract knowledge through concrete experience or sense perception can be strictly followed, in this also. But the material has another psychological purpose besides the sense perception. They supply the means required for repeating exercises concretely, as often as the child finds it necessary to repeat them, for learning. Moreover the arithmetical materials are especially carefully graded so that no arithmetical process and no smallest bit of necessary arithmetical knowledge may be missed from the child's concrete experience. The materials are so planned also that the errors which a child cannot help making at first can be "Self-corrected". That means that it will see by its own observation and cannot help seeing when it has made an error. So the child learns to correct itself and learns too to observe and to work very carefully and to be very clear and sure in its thought and ideas. None of these facts however takes away the necessity of skilled guidance and careful observation on the part of the teacher. Use of the fingers in writing as is usual in schools is not allowed but the use of all its senses is required in playing with the arithmetic material as in reading and writing in order to recognise numbers and their symbols at a glance. Repeated exercises in which all its senses and all its power of concentration are employed gradually enable it to establish the "picture" of the numbers and the meaning of the various processes of dealing with numbers of which the concrete materials have given it concrete illustration, in its mind in an "abstract" way. When this stage has been reached the need for material aids is no longer felt by the child and it discards the voluntary system. The discarding of material concrete aids is therefore the mark of the true development of the mind from the concrete to the abstract. Each stage in the achievement of the necessary arithmetical knowledge and the development of arithmetical skill has been "objectivised" in a wonderfully clear way with a wonderful psychological as well as mathematical and analytical skill and accuracy by Madame Montessori. So thoroughly and well has this been done that most people who only know how to do arithmetic but not how they learnt to do it are completely puzzled.

But their puzzlement usually turns into surprised wonder when they understand it all. Moreover each concrete piece of arithmetical play material supplies what most teachers fail not only to give but even to realise that it is required by the child, viz., the concrete repetition of concrete experiences which is the only way to build up "skills" as well as ideas.

It would take too long to describe all the steps in the arithmetical journey which a child is guided to make under the direction of the Montessori Directress and all the Material Helps it uses in its self-taught arithmetical education. A few examples only can be given for there are even several "things" for each "lesson" in arithmetic that a child has to learn. For example there are three pieces of "didactic apparatus" to be used in the learning of the meaning of numbers and acquiring the power to "numerate" or count correctly, and to interpret the meaning of the figures. These are (1), the long stairs with which goes a set of sandpaper figures on the same model as the letters of the alphabet, (2) the "sticks" numeration and notation boxes, and (3) the "shells" enumeration and notation materials which also introduce the classification of the nine fundamental numbers, that the child is learning, into odds

and evens. The "long stairs" too teach the meaning of "addition", or increase, and of "subtraction", or decrease, and play with this material gradually establishes exact memory in the combination of numbers. But without a wise directress even this excellent didactic material can be misused. Besides this the child has the opportunity of recognising various coins that are used in the market.

As its mental capacities grow a change has to be introduced into the "quality" of the material to suit its changing mental requirements. This too is a psychological necessity that has been recognised by Madame Montessori more than by any other educationist of our time. Hence the arithmetical materials change from large wooden type to the small "bead" type, whenever the child's perceptive apparatus, viz., its senses and its mind are ready for it.

Another interesting difference between the Montessori Method and the methods generally employed in teaching arithmetic is that the child is further "aided" in making the transition from the "concrete" mental stage to the abstract by going through a stage of transition in which the single concrete becomes the symbol for a large number so that until the "idea" of tens and hundreds has grown in the child's mind it has still something concrete to hang on to as it were.

There is material for learning the make up of numbers beyond ten, for learning the tens, the hundreds, the thousands, etc., for learning the multiplication tables and the meaning of multiplication and the meaning of division and the division tables, for learning factors and multiples and fractions and indeed all that it requires to learn from concrete experience in its young years.

In addition to the arithmetic that it may learn it can also be introduced to certain simple geometrical facts in the process of the training of its sense perception. It learns for example to recognise the geometrical figures by sight and name. It learns to make these into interesting patterns. It learns to measure and weigh, and so is prepared for later understanding of true geometrical work.

This can only give a very hasty and superficial suggestion of the range and scope of the method by which a child learns arithmetic and details can only be learnt by a careful study of the works of Madame Montessori herself which all who are really interested will make

THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

By

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The first educational institution for the blind was founded in 1784 in Paris and was known a L'Institution des Jeunes Aveugles. Its founder, Valentin Hauy, was employed as a subordinate official in the Foreign Office in the city, and the incident that turned his thoughts in the direction of his real life's work is worth recounting.

On one of the Boulevards near a fashionable cafe where the townsfolk thronged of an evening a dozen blind men grotesquely attired and with pasteboard spectacles on their noses "were placed along a desk which sustained instruments of music where they executed a discordant symphony and gave delight to their audience." Such a scene would be revolting to modern sensibilities, and while Hauy was doubtless shocked at what he saw, he was equally impressed by what he heard. 'Does not the blind man detect sounds by their difference in pitch? Does not he detect objects by their difference in form? Why then should not he distinguish an 'A' from an 'F' if he can feel their form?'

This occurred in the year 1783, and Hauy began his experiment in the same year with a poor blind boy named Francois Le Sueur whom he found begging at a church door. The boy was then seventeen years of age, but being bright and intelligent, he learned to read within six months by means of letters incised on thin wooden boards, and within two years he had made excellent progress in the French language, geography, and Music. Encouraged by the success of his experiment, Hauy, with the financial help of a number of philanthropic persons collected a number of blind children and started the first blind school, which in the year following its inception could boast of a roll containing thirty names.

Unfortunately dark days were at hand for the infant institution, and in the turmoil of the French Revolution the call of a blind school sounded far off in the ears of a people who were grimly occupied in matters of vital import to themselves, and it was not until 1815 that the School was re-established under Dr. Guillie, who re-organized the School and sought to teach the inmates every possible handicraft. They learnt spinning, weaving, knitting, chair-caning, rope-making, shoe-making and harness-making.

Unfortunately, Guillie could not succeed in making his pupils self-supporting when they left the Institution, and when Dr. Howe, the pioneer of work among the Blind in America visited the Paris School on his tour of European Schools in 1833 he came to the conclusion that though the School was a showy one and the children well-cared for the system of education was in itself a failure because not more than one in twenty of the inmates was able to support himself on leaving.

Before 1840, however the school had re-established itself by the introduction of piano-tuning as a profession for the Blind, and soon this occupation was practised to the exclusion of all others. It is interesting

to note that this is still one of the most widespread and desirable callings for those blind who have an ear for music.

The literary instruction in this school was given by means of embossed letters, but since these letters were to be felt by the fingers they were necessarily on a large scale and hence the books were exceedingly bulky.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, four schools for the blind had been established in Great Britain, and by the middle of the century sixteen more had been added to the list. The first blind school in Great Britain was established at Liverpool in 1791 and in 1793 two more were founded, one in Edinburgh, and the other in Bristol, while in 1799 one was founded in London. In these British schools education was not neglected but the authorities had little or no faith in embossed literature or its place in the training of young blind. Most of the literary instruction given was religious in character, and the blind were obliged to memorise long passages from the old and New Testaments.

The following extract written in 1851 gives some idea of the conditions in a school for the blind at that time:—"The first and most anxious desire is to promote the spiritual welfare of the pupils by a system of careful religious instruction; but we are not insensible to the advantages arising, even to this object, by the mental training and general development of the faculties produced by a sound education."

Another extract runs as follows:—"The boys from ten to sixteen years of age reside in the establishment, and during the time they are not attending their classes (sufficient time for recreation being allowed) they are employed in making nets, sewing sacks, and such work as they are found capable of doing till their education is finished and they have attained sufficient strength to be put to regular trades in the Asylum."

This throws light on the internal economy of the Institution and also reveals an attitude to education, which, although it may still be common, no longer prevails in the minds of managers of schools for the blind to-day.

Education in those days was the attainment of a certain degree of tactual acuteness and the acquisition of a quantum of information—the name of the Kings of Israel, the lengths of the chief rivers of the globe and several other categories of facts all equally unconnected with the growing and developing nature of the young.

Apart from the various types of embossed literature of which more will be heard later, there are one or two ingenious pieces of school apparatus which may be mentioned. One rather ingenious method of conveying information without word of mouth was by means of the string alphabet. This invention is attributed to two boys in the Edinburg School and consisted of a cord so knotted that the protuberances upon it could be qualified by their shape, size and position to one another. The letters were distributed into seven classes distingusihed by seven different types of large knots, and the individual letters of each class were distinguished by a smaller common knot placed at a particular interval from the large one

Such geographical information as was imparted was taught from a huge globe. That in the Glasgow school weighed 2½ cwts. For purposes of comparison a rectangular board contained in relief a representation of the comparative length of the principal rivers in the world from the Forth and the Clyde up to the mighty Amazon. From the knotted cord appended below the mouth of each river the pupils were enabled to read the names of the rivers, the places of

their rise and termination and their length in miles.

Such apparatus may have been curious but there is great doubt as to its usefulness.

It is a curious fact that despite the many attempts made by seeing people to devise a suitable embossed type for the use of the blind, none were really successful, and the honour of devising what is now recognized the whole world over as the *sine qua non* of a blind school, to wit, Braille, was invented by the blind man who gives the code its name.

Louis Braille was born in 1809, and blinded himself at the age of three when playing with one of his father's awls. At the age of ten he was admitted to Institute des Jeunes Avengles, and under the energetic direction of Dr. Guillie, Braille made rapid progress with his studies. He learned to read on the type then in use, namely, the round-hand embossed type introduced by Valentin Hauy, but he eargerly longed for a system of embossed type which could be written. At the age of seventeen he was made a junior master, and held appointments at different times as organist in various Paris churches. The problem of how to get a system that could be written as well as read was constantly in his thoughts, and by the time he was twenty he found the germ of what he sought. At that time in Paris an artillery officer named Charles Barbier had devoted himself to the same problem and had worked out an arbitrary system on a basis of twelve dots, arranged in two vertical lines of six dots. His system was phonetic but was much too elaborate for the work it had to do. Louis Braille studied this system, but feeling that twelve dots were rather more than could be easily felt by the finger at one time, simply cut the set of dots in half, and contented himself with a simple alphabetic arrangement. From four dots, Braille found he could get ten symbols, one with a single dot, one with all four, four with two and four with three. A second row of ten letters could be derived from the first by the addition of one of the bottom dots, and a third row by the addition of both. In all it is possible to get sixty three combinations, which is ample for the requirements of most languages.

Braille first made his discovery known in 1829, and in 1834 he was permitted to teach it, in his spare time, to the pupils of the Jeunes Aveugles, but it was not officially adopted in the school until 1845, two years after its inventor's death. The system excelled all others in its easy legibility, but its chief merit lay in the fact that it could be written rapidly and without difficulty. This gave it a place among the competing types, but the question was not judged on its merits, because the managers of most schools were seeing men and they considered that the best type must be readily legible not to the finger but to the eye. Braille certainly is not readily legible to the eye.

Thus it was not until about 1880 that Braille was beginning to be adopted in British institutions. Various types were in use there; generally each Institution took that one which its manager invented. Thus we have the type invented by Dr. Fry in one institution. This type consisted of a plain Roman capital embossed so that it could be felt. James Gall, an Edinburgh printer argued loud and long in favour of his type, an angular representation of Roman script. John Alston of Glasgow Asylum, was the chief exponent of Fry's type but made some minute changes in it. Thomas Lucas invented a character, the elements of which were the straight line, the curve and the dot. His great idea was to convey the meanings by an abbreviated medium, making a single letter stand for a word wherever possible. Still another competitor was Mr. Frere, himself a blind

man, who made use of a system of shorthand then in vogue, and in addition used the return line.

The only line system which survives today is that system invented by Dr. Moon about 1847. Based on the Roman character, he modified it somewhat, and where the original could not with advantage be modified, he removed it altogether and substituted a new one. He also adopted the return line which Frere had introduced.

The man responsible for the introduction of Braille into most blind institutions in Britain and the continent and also in America was Dr. Thomas Rhodes Armitage, who began his great missionary campaign in its cause forty years after its invention. He himself had very poor sight, and was obliged to rely upon his fingers for his own reading. He was an implacable rebel against the dictum that matters tactile should be judged by the eye. In 1868 he gathered around him a band of disinterested and leisured blind men and set about the task of discovering which of all the available types was the most suitable. This was the beginning of the British and Foreign Blind Association, and as a result of their experiments with all available types a unanimous verdict was given in favour of Braille. Thereafter, Armitage set himself to popularising the point system in the schools of his own and other countries. At the first Conference of Teachers and friends of the Blind held at Vienna in 1873, he pleaded the cause of Braille and by 1882 he was able to write—"There is now probably no institution in the civilised world where Braille is not used except in some of those in America."

Armitage died in 1890, but the establishment in 1868 of the British and Foreign Blind Association carried on the good work, the success of which can be judged by the fact that Braille is now the universal type throughout the world. The British and Foreign Blind Association is now known as The National Institute for the Blind, London.

The education of the blind in South India began in 1887 at Palamcottah, where Miss Asquith of the Sarah Tucker College made a beginning with one blind girl. This institution is still in the forefront, and is the largest in South India. Miss Asquith set herself the task of transcribing Tamil into Braille, and so successful were her efforts that the code in use to-day is similar to that used by her, but it has been revised and regulated by Mr. Speight who is the present principal of the institution. From small beginnings work for the Blind has made steady progress and the establishment of the Victory Memorial Blind School at Poonamallee in November 1930 was but an extension of the work so well begun at Palamcottah.

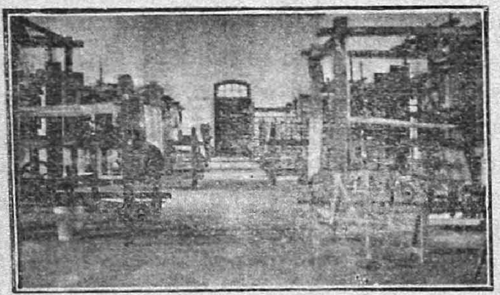
Conditions in a School for the Blind today are a sharp contrast to conditions in similar schools of a hundred years ago.

Nowadays education has no more bread and butter aim, but that aim must of necessity be kept in mind. The aim nowadays is to fit the blind person, mentally and morally to take his proper place in society and to contribute his quota to the common weal. A visit to either institution will show how far we are succeeding in that aim. The curriculum is as similar as possible to that obtaining in schools for seeing children, and nothing is done for the blind child which he himself ought to be able to do. Institution life tends to narrow the outlook, so care is taken to encourage the inmates to cultivate as many outside interests as possible. Great stress is laid upon the physical development, and those strange habits which often accompany blindness are ruthlessly eradicated, so that except for his handicap a blind man conducts himself as a normal being. All teachers know that the younger a child is when he comes to

school the greater is the opportunity of the teacher. This is one of the greatest problems that have to be faced to-day by those interested in the education of the blind. If the child is to have the fullest opportunity for normal development, he must be sent to school as early as possible, and certainly not later than the age of seven.

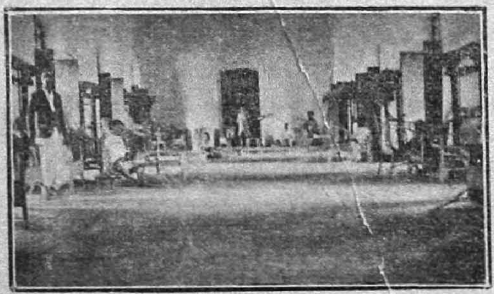
The work of teachers in ordinary schools finishes when the child has been educated. Such is not the case in schools for the blind, for the youth must now be trained in order that he may make his contribution to the state. Unfortunately the trades and professions open to the Blind are very limited. At Poonamallee, weaving, mat-making and rattan-work are the industries practised, and it is the aim of those responsible for the training to make the blind man indepedent of seeking help as much as possible. The course of training extends normally over a period of three to four years and then another problem confronts the management—What is to be done with the trained worker? There are two courses open. Firstly the worker may be sent home to his village to practise his trade, and secondly, he may be absorbed in a factory of blind workers. The first is not always practicable, and success depends largely upon the character of the individual, while the second can only succeed if public support is given to the venture. A market must be found for the products of the factory, and quick returns are essential, as institutions have not large reserves upon which to draw. The aim of those in charge of factories of blind workers is to ensure that "Made by the Blind" is a guarantee of perfect workmanship and material and to assure patrons that they secure full value for their money.

The Victory Memorial Blind School at work.



The Weaving Workshop.

First Steps in Braille.



The Rattan Workshop.

'All out'—The Running Track.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

(By Searchlight).

Education Week has come and gone.

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"The Hindu", "The Swarajya," "The Justice, and "The Madras Mail", have been publishing the several bulletins issued by the Secretary of the S.I.T.U. about the celebration of Education Week with promptitude and *in extenso*.

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"The Madras Mail," wrote an editorial on the inauguration of the Second Education Week under the title 'An opportunity for co-operation'.

* * * *

It observes:—"Parents are still far too loth to reinforce the discipline of the school and to second the endeavours of teachers than they should be. The tendency to treat teachers as hostile to the family interests still continues".

* * * *

It further observes:—"The child is now considered as a unit, raw material capable of infinite development and entitled to the best possible conditions for that development The programme of the organisers of the present Education Week shows that they adopt this standpoint and recognise the rights of the child. Such a programme must command the approval of all far-sighted parents. It should command the support of all authorities engaged in the administration of education and of all local bodies upon whose sympathetic co-operation, the quality and the quantity of the greater part of educational activity in South India depend. Above all it should command the complete approbation of teachers the importance of whose place in the body politic it is designed to emphasize. It has too long been the custom in South India to treat teachers and teaching as of little moment, to underpay the one and disregard the importance of the other. Education Week should help to rectify these errors and to restore the school to its proper place in the estimation of the people."

Amen.

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From the experience of two years it is time for the S. I. T. U. to seriously consider the utility of the celebration of Education Week in the years to come.

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Anyhow a seven day's celebration is considered too taxing and boring by a large number and it is felt that it can be reduced to three days.

* * * *

Has the celebrations increased the importance of of teachers and teaching in any place?

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In some places the celebrations instead of promoting better co-operation between teachers and parents, has widened the gulf between them.

* * * *

A parent questions 'I send my child for nine months to school. I pay his school fees and provide him with books and other appliances; but at the end of the year I find he is not promoted to the higher class Are not teachers responsible for it'? I leave the question, to be answered by the experts of the South India Teachers' Union.

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NOTICE

Under the joint auspices of the Geography Section of the Madras Teachers' Guild and the Madras Geographical Association an excursion to Puthur, Nagari, Narayanavaram and Nagalapuram, will be arranged during Christmas Week. The excursion will last for 2 days and it is open only to members of either of the associations. Applications to join the party should be made on or before the 10th Dec., either to Mr T. S. Suryanarayana Aiyar, Assistant, Hindu Theological High School, Madras or to Mr. N. Subrahmanyam, Secretary, The Madras Geographical Association, Gopalapuram. The probable expenditure will be Rs. 7.

THE SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION WEEK, 17TH TO 26TH OCTOBER 1932.

REPORTS FROM CENTRES

(We give below an account of the Education Week celebrations at different centres of the Presidency. These reports were sent to us by secretaries of local Education Week Committees. —Eds. S. I. T.)

BEZWADA

In obedience to the orders of the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Bezwada, the supervisor of the Elementary schools in this Municipality took steps to celebrate the Education Week Pamphlets appealing to the citizens and parents of children to co-operate in the celebration of the Education Week were issued.

On 20th evening all the Elementary school teachers assembled in the premises of Tilak Higher Elementary Boys' School, Governorpeta, under the presidency of the Supervisor of Municipal Elementary Schools, Mr. M. Yegnanarayana Rao, B.A., B.E.D.

The President clearly explained the necessity and importance of celebrating the Education Week.

On 21st ultimo the Children's Day was observed and sweets were freely distributed to the pupils and teachers alike

On the third day, i.e., 23rd instant, a public meeting was arranged under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Maddirala Rama Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., L.T., President, District Educational Council, Kistna District, in the premises of Tilak Higher Elementary Boys' School, Governorpeta; several prominent men attended the meeting.

Speeches were made on important topics such as sanitation, health, physical culture, relationship between the parent and the teacher, and the like, by the senior Deputy Inspector, Mr. G. Satyanarayana, B.A., L.T., the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Supervisor of Elementary Schools and also by some of the teachers present.

The President, in closing the function, impressed upon the minds of the teachers the importance of a Guild for Elementary school teachers in the district. He further showed how health was a prime factor in the systematic improvement of education.

KOLLUR

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Education Week commenced on the 19th and came to a close on the 26th instant.

On the first day, the "Educators' Day" was celebrated, when the President of the Association, M.R.Ry. C. Bhanumurti Pantulu Garu, B.A., L.T., occupied the chair. In his opening remarks, he explained the objects of the Education Week to the audience consisting of the parents and the elite of the place. Mr. P. Suryanarayana, B.A., L.T., traced the beginnings of English education in India to the administrative necessity of the East India Company and its successor, the Crown. He referred to the need of parental co-operation in the change of the curriculum to suit modern requirements and dwelt at length on the professional ethics of teachers. Mr V. Sitaramakrishniah, B.A., B.Ed., after referring to various definitions of education chose the true aim of education to be the improvement of pupils physically, mentally, morally and spiritually. He enlarged upon the social activities of teachers in starting libraries, adult schools, etc., which indirectly would raise the status of the teacher. Local gentry also took an active part in the discussions. The Chairman in his concluding remarks emphasised upon the teaching of civic duties to pupils and the need for the teacher taking part in rural uplift work.

On the second day (20—10—'32), M.R.Ry. K. Ahitagni Garu, B.A., the Sub-Registrar of the place, presided. The lecturer, Mr. S. S. Viswanatha Iyer, B.A., L.T., addressed the audience on "Teachers and Society." He considered the chief aim of education to be to make the pupil socially efficient. Social efficiency of an individual consists in two distinct qualities, viz., the ability of an individual to earn a living by himself without being a drag upon others and civic enthusiasm to take part in all beneficent activities of the community or nation. Even if judged as a business concern yielding dividends, the investment on

education must be able to produce a fair return. The return, strangely enough, may not be in rupees, annas and pies. If the pupil is more able to take care of himself and his work and if he is better fitted and more willing to work for the progress of the state, the yield must be considered more than fair. Mr. D Vallayya, B.A., B Ed., spoke on many beneficent extra-curricular activities of teachers. The lines of activity he suggested were, the conduct of adult schools and rural reconstruction work. The Chairman considered that teachers ever occupied a respectable position in society. He remarked that as the teachers of yore were honorary workers they commanded greater respect and that in proportion to the extra-mural activities of the present-day teachers, their status too would rise.

On the "Children's Day" (21—10—'32) the meeting was held in the premises of the local Board Higher Elementary Girls' School, when Bry. D. Yegganarayana Sastry Garu gave a vivid description of the vidyarthis of old who learnt from their Gurus "Vidya" that secured not only material prosperity but also spiritual wealth. The close austerity which was enjoined on the Brahmacharis of old kept them above temptation and worldliness. Vidwan J. Sreeramulu Chowdary Garu regretted the growing tendencies of the modern pupils, their lack of reverence to teachers and elders, their indifference to studies, and their contempt to hereditary occupations. He exhorted them to follow the advice of our Ministers, Hon'ble Messrs. B. Muniswami Naidu and S. Kumaraswami Reddiar in sticking to simple rural habits and ancestral occupations setting aside false notions of dignity The President, Bry. J. Lakshminarayana Sastry Garu, the Grand Old Man of Kollur, in his spirited address, spoke on the true aim of education.

On the 24th instant, the meeting was held in the premises of the local Board Elementary Boys' School, under the presidency of M.R.Ry. N. Sitaramayya Garu Mr. C Bhanumurti Pantulu, B A., L.T, Headmaster, spoke on "Schools as Social Centres."

On the "Parents' Day" (25—10—'32), M.R Ry. R. Sitapathi Rao Pantulu Garu, P. W. D. Overseer, presided. Mr. V Suryanarayanamurti, B A., L.T., spoke on the need of parental co-operation specially in the moulding of pupils' character. The absence of the residential system in rural schools lays the burden of character building mainly on home influences The typical rural parent makes his visits to school rarely, if at all Mr. K. V. Raghavayya Naidu, B.A., spoke on the value of parents and teachers exchanging notes on the pupils' progress and conduct. He illustrated how an ideal parent should insist upon the progress of his children rather than press for the promoiton of deficient pupils and thus lower the standard of efficiency of the school. He added that parental association may, if worked with a narrow and carping spirit bring in ill-will and bickerings rather than harmony between the parents and teachers. The President, in his concluding remarks, said how the home exercised a beneficent influence upon the pupils in the formation of correct habits. There was a display of select educational exhibits prior to the holding of the meeting.

On the 26th instant, the 'Health Day" was celebrated with great enthusiasm. There was demonstration of physical culture of the pupils of the school. A health drama was enacted by the pupils which vividly illustrated the value of foodstuffs, mainly milk and vitamins. Mr. Ch. Purnayya Sastry spoke on "Health and its Preservation" with illustrations from ancient Sanskrit works, with Dr V. Apparao Pantulu Garu, L.M.P., the local Medical Officer, in the chair. The Chairman spoke at length on the ways and means of insuring health. Even pupils took an active part in the discussions.

At the end, Mr. C Bhanumurti Pantulu, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, gave a demonstration of several difficult Yogic "Asanams" and other feats of physical culture.

GOOTY

The Educational Week was celebrated in Gooty during the last three days, that is, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of October. The first was Children's Day, the next Parents' Day and the last was Teachers' Day. This year a larger number from the public took part in the celebration and actively co-operated with the teachers Printed invitations were sent to every parent through his child in the school. Attractive wall-posters prepared by the S I T. U. and their Telugu translations were exhibited in prominent parts of the town

The week began with a very impressive procession of the children and teachers of all schools in the town with posters and band. The children assembled after procession in the High School compound and discussed among themselves as to how best students should help in the spread of literacy in villages and the interest students should take in the study of newspapers. At 6 p m the Health Inspector of the place delivered a very

impressive and interesting lantern lecture on "Cleanliness."

On the Parents' Day there was a public meeting with Mr. C. Obi Reddi, B.A., B.L, Taluk Board President, in the chair. Many parents participated and gave expression to their views on the present educational system and teaching methods. Mr. C. Elisha, B.A., L.T., briefly answered the points raised and pointed out how the layman's view-point is not constructive.

On the last day, Mr. S. Sarvothama Rao, B.A., L.T., retired Headmaster, Cuddapah, presided. All the teachers of the place met in the London Mission Training School at 3 p m. and passed a few resolutions on the retrenchment policy of the Government as it affected the Educational Department, the treatment of the Elementary school teachers in the matter of holidays and number of working days, etc.

Lastly the committee appointed last year was authorised to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the Education Week next year. In the evening Mr. V. M. Koshy, B.A., B.T., of Sunday School Union, delivered a very instructive lecture on the "Modern Tendencies in Education." He gave a graphic description of how the realistic view of philosophy resulted in the Garry plan and the Project method and the results of the work of the New Psychologists was explained and he wound up saying that the humanistic side was sadly neglected and also pointed out how it could be remedied Lastly the Secretary thanked all those who had co-operated in the celebration and requested the public to extend even better co-operation next year.

This meeting of teachers of Gooty schools assembled on the Educators' Day passed several resolutions chief of which is:

That it deplores the action of the Government in having effected retrenchment in the field of education in pursuance of its policy of economising expenditure and is of opinion that the Government has been unnecessarily severe in reducing grants to aided schools and requests that at least from the year 1933 all cuts be withdrawn as far as the Department of Education is concerned and that the balances in the budget, if available, be appropriated solely to the restoration of the normal pre-depression expenditure on education.

DHARMAVARAM

Under the auspices of the High School Teachers' Association, the South Indian Education Week was inaugurated on Monday the 17th October, in the High School at 4 p.m. Mr. P. Suryanarayana Rao, the Headmaster of the High School, spoke to the audience about the celebration of the above week throughout the Presidency and how the parents could effectively co-operate with the school authorities and make the educational institutions very efficient and popular. Then a School Cinema, with many films of educational interest, was shown with the help of Mr. Y. Subbaramayya of Mysore Educational Service.

A series of lectures on educational topics had been arranged throughout the week. On Thursday, the 20th, Messrs P. Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A , L.T., and K. Chinnappa Reddy, L.M.P., spoke on "Wireless and its possibilities" and "the care of the health of school children" respectively. Mr. A. Subbayya Pantulu, B.A , retired Deputy Collector, presided The following day, under the presidency of Brahmasri Thippayya Swami of Sreedaraghatta, Messrs. C. V. Narayan and Y. Venkata Row spoke on the "Development of Education in India" and "the Place of Fine Arts in Education." On the 22nd, Messrs K. Krishnappa, B.A., B.Ed , T. Pullayya, and T Lakshmipathi, B.A , L.T., spoke on "Physical Training in Schools," "Extra-Curricular Activities in Schools" and "Some Aspects of Educational Reconstruction." Mr. A. Appalaswamy, B.A , L T., Sub-Registrar, presided. After the lectures, an oratorical contest was held for the boys of the school. The subject, "Students and Social Service," was announced then and there. As many as 13 students competed, six speaking in English and seven speaking in Telugu. Two prizes for speaking in English and two for speaking in Telugu were awarded besides a special prize to an Adi-Andhra student of form III, as an encouragement for having competed boldly for the same.

With a vote of thanks by the Secretary of the Association, to the President and the public for their kind and hearty co-operation, the meeting terminated.

Sweets and fruits were then distributed to the students and the audience

Matches in Football and Badminton between the old and present boys of the school could not be played on account of the inclemency of the weather.

BELLARY

The Second South Indian Education Week was celebrated at Bellary on Saturday, the 22nd instant, in the Wardlaw High School Hall, under the auspices of the Bellary Town Teachers' Association The teachers of the three boys' High Schools participated in this pleasant function. Invitations were also extended to the teachers of the local Elementary Schools.

Mr. Subba Rao, a teacher of the Elementary School, compared the present-day system of education with that of the long past, urging the need for vocational training to be imparted even in the Elementary Schools, to such of those who stopped their education with the Primary Examinations.

Mr. C. S. Trilokekar, M A., Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalli, lectured on "Individuality in Education" while Mr. C. Balaji Rao, B A., B.L, presided on the occasion In the course of his instructive lecture, the learned speaker observed that the teacher should focus his attention on the development of the child along its own lines, to enable him or her to blossom into a perfect man or woman with a personality and individuality of its own

After the concluding remarks from the chair, the president and the lecturer were garlanded amidst loud cheers.

HADAGALLI, BELLARY DT.

In connection with the Education Week a public meeting was held in the premises of the Board Middle School, Hadagalli, when the parents of children were invited Mr. T. Krishnamurthy, Headmaster of the Middle School, presided.

A number of speeches were made on topics such as, "the Responsibility of Parents," "the Poor Boys' Fund," and "Education as an Investment," by Messrs. T. Venkatappa, N. Vasudeva Char, H. Narayana Rao and G. Kotrayya.

The President emphasised upon the co-operation of the parents and the teachers in the progress of education.

URAVAKONDA

The Teachers' Association of the Sree Karibasavaswami Board High School at Uravakonda celebrated the Education Week with great success. The programme was limited to three days, 21st to 23rd instant. The first day, "The Parents' Day," there was a largely attended public meeting in the spacious hall of the High School with Mr. Midatala Chinnabasappa, Taluk Board Member, in the chair Several of the leading public men and teachers spoke about the mutual co-operation between parents and teachers which was absolutely necessary for the progress of the education of the pupils on sound and healthy lines.

The second day (22—10—'32) was "The Boys' Day" and the public meeting was conducted with M R.Ry. A. Venkatasubba Rao Garu, B.A., Pleader, in the chair. Many of the pupils spoke on "The ideals and duties of the students," and some of the teachers and visitors advised them as to how they should strive to bring credit both to their teachers and their parents by their exemplary behaviour. The chairman exhorted the pupils to imitate Ekalavya (the disciple of Dronacharya) in their devotion to the preceptor.

The last day (Sunday 23—10—'32) was the "Teachers' Day" and many of the teachers of the local Elementary School took part in the proceedings. Mr M. Rama Rao, B.A., Deputy Tahsildar, occupied the chair. A large number of teachers spoke on the condition of teachers, their duties and responsibilities. Janam Gulam Dastagir Sahib Bahadur, the D. E. O. of Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts (who came to Uravakonda on a flying visit) attended the meeting. The distinguished visitor expressed his sense of satisfaction at having had the opportunity of taking part in the proceedings and addressed the gathering for a few minutes. During his short but impressive speech he pointed out how it was necessary for teachers to get rid of the inferiority complex. They should assert themselves to maintain the place in society to which they were entitled not in virtue of their worldly possessions, but because of their sterling character and the responsible nature of their work.

The proceedings on each day commenced with worship of Sarasvaty, the goddess of learning, and there was distribution of sweets to school children on all the three days.

KURNOOL

The teachers of Kurnool Town assembled at a meeting on the 15th October 1932 appointed a committee consisting of all the heads of educational institutions in the locality and the secretaries of the District Teachers' Guild for the celebration of the Education Week. The committee drafted a varied and interesting programme for the whole week; printed copies of the same were circulated widely throughout the town.

On Monday the 17th, in the evening, a largely attended public meeting of teachers and parents was held in the local Town Hall under the presidency of Mr V N. Dikshathulu Pantulu, B.A., B L., District Munsiff, Kurnool. Mr R. K. Kuppuswami Iyer, B A., L.T., Headmaster, Municipal High School, Kurnool, delivered the inaugural address. He explained the objects of the Education Week celebration and welcomed the parents to attend their "Saptharathri Festival" wishing it every success. Messrs. S Ganapathy Iyer, B.A, and W. Sivaramaiyya, B A., B L., two prominent vakils, addressed in English and Telugu on "What a Parent Expects of Schools." They emphasised on the need for greater attention to extra-curri-

cular activities of the pupils, religious instruction in school and indigenous systems of physical exercises, systematic memorising of good Sanskrit and Vernacular verses and the introduction and use of text-books containing lessons on matters national in preference to alien. Next Messrs. K. N. Pasupathi Iyer, B.A., L.T, of the Municipal High School and K N. Subramania Sastry, B.A., L.T., of the Government Mahomedan High School, spoke about "Parental Co-operation." They set forth the long-standing complaints of the teaching profession about the indifference of parents, educated as well as uneducated, to school matters and education of their young and explained how they could co-operate with the school by evincing more abiding interest and organising Parents' Associations.

On the evening of Tuesday the 18th, in the Roger's Hall attached to the Coles Memorial High School, was held an interesting Exhibition mainly of choice specimens of handiwork of pupils of various schools of boys and girls. There were good exhibits of embroidery, lace and knitting work from the Mahomedan Training School for Women and the Girls' Middle School along with samples of carpet and clothing from the Government Mahomedan and the Municipal High Schools. The Coles Industrial School had sent nice specimens of furniture and tailoring. There were fine drawings from the Government Training School pupils and samples of carpentry from their Manual Training High School. Mr. T. R Srinivasamurthi, B.A., L.T., retired Headmaster, who opened the Exhibition, presided over a meeting of that evening when Mr M. Kannaiya of the Municipal High School lectured on the value of exhibitions suggesting a practical method of maintaining school museum, an important adjunct to every institution.

Mr. B. J Rockwood, M.A., B.D., Principal of the Coles School, entertained in his school hall an overflowing gathering with his magic lantern show consisting of beautiful pictures of scenery, men and women in various places on the globe. Mr. K Subba Rao of the Government Training School gave an interesting demonstration in black board drawing.

The Scout and Cub Rally arranged for Wednesday had to be given up on account of inclement weather.

On Thursday the 20th in the Government Training School, interesting sports for children were conducted by the Headmaster, Mr. Venkatasubbaiya, B.A., L.T., and prices were distributed to the winners in the evening by Mr. K. Atchaiya Chetty Garu, B.A, B.L., Municipal Chairman, Kurnool.

In the night the pupils of the Municipal High School under the guidance of their teachers, Messrs. M. Kannaiya and D. S. Raghavendra Rao, put on boards some scenes from the Telugu drama, "Raghunatha Rao Peshwa," written by Mr. H. Krishnamurthi Rao, a teacher of the same school, before an overwhelming audience of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. S. Narasimhulu Pantulu Garu, B.A., B L., presided.

On Friday the 21st, in the spacious compound in the Municipal High School, Mr. E. S. Subbanachar, the Drill Instructor of the school, held a grand display of the physical activities of his pupils. P. Kisen Singh, a VIth Form pupil of the same school, took the spectators by surprise with his wonderful display of "Asanas" and well developed muscles of his body with their movements. The Assistant Director of Physical Education, Madras, who presided at this function congratulated the athletes on their successful performance and in the course of his valuable suggestions exhorted all young boys not to neglect physical exercise.

Saturday the 22nd was the Girls' Day. Quite an interesting function was got up in the Government Middle School for Girls with the co-operation of Miss J. Viaramuthu, B.A, L.T., of that school and Miss Lima, B A., L T., of the Government Muhammadan Training School for women. The school hall was packed to the full with the ladies of the town. Many Muhammadan Gosha ladies also were present. The audience was entertained with music and demonstrations by girls from about half a dozen girls schools. Lectures were delivered on Parental Co-operation and responsibilities of parents by school mistresses and parents. Mrs. Narasimhulu presided on the occasion.

Sunday the 23rd was devoted to excursion. The Town teachers had quite an enjoyable excursion to Kalwa and to the spurs of the Yerramala at a distance of more than twenty five miles from Kurnool. About one hundred consisting of pupils and teachers formed the party Many lady teachers with their pupils also joined the party. The day was spent at Bugga Rameswara Swami Temple. In the evening the party was taken to the Kanama near by where the road crosses two steep chains of hills with abrupt ascents and descents in zigzag paths with very sharp hair pin bends. The wild scenery of the place was greatly admired. In the night was lit a huge camp fire around which pupils and teachers amused themselves with the usual scout camp-fire activities.

PAKAḶA.

The week was celebrated here on a grand scale from the 17th to the 23rd October. A committee was formed of all the headmasters of the different schools of the locality to celebrate the function.

At the Board Middle School, on 17-10-32, the Parents' Day was celebrated. Therein many parents were present. The object of the week, the needs of the schools and the necessity for parental co-operation were pointed out by Mr. C. M. Sama Rao. Mr. Ramaswami Reddi deplored the want of suitable accompaniments to teaching in Elementary schools. He established the great necessity of parental co-operation.

On 18-10-32 at the Railway Indian school the lecturer touched upon the effect of accommodation on the health of the boys and also the need for reviving medical Inspection. Other speakers gave practical suggestions for the improvement of the health of the children by the co-operation of the parents and the teachers.

Education Week Committee, Pakala.

On 19-10-32 at the Board Boy's Elementary school the lecturer Mr. N. Varadachariar pointed out the gaining of such virtues as unity, patriotism, discipline, loyalty, courage and other things. He depicted the lines on which the parents should set examples for the development of such virtues. Other speakers exhorted the audience to afford opportunities for training the boys to help society. They requested them to help the spread of scouting which develops all the good qualities for public help and the self-improvement of the boys.

On 20-10-32 at the A. A. Mission school the lecturer Miss Sarathambal, B.A., L.T., the Sub-Asst. Inspectress of Schools, pointed out how teachers could help society:—the establishment of libraries, the removal of illiteracy, the development of co-operative movement for creating unity and thrift and the spread of Adult Education.

On 21-10-32, at the Board Elementary Girls' school, the lecturer Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, B.A., pointed out the chief necessity of female education and the addition of such subjects as tailoring, domestic science, cooking and medicine for girls besides the three R's. Then alone it would be possible for the women to be real help-mates for men. He deprecated the idea of aping foreign customs by the girls when they can have an individuality of their own.

On 22-10-32 at the Board Muhammadan Elementary school, at 2 p.m., Mr. P. K. Rama Iyengar, exhorted the parents to stir themselves and to see that compulsory education is introduced in the locality.

WANDIWASH

This year the Education Week organised by the Teachers' Association, Board High School, Wandiwash, was combined with the Health Week at the suggestion of the local Health Inspector, M.R.Ry. K. S. Krishnaswami Iyah Garu. The joint celebration commenced on Friday, the 21st of October and lasted till the 27th. On the opening day, the pupils and teachers of the High and Elementary schools marched in a procession at 5 p.m. to the Anjaneya temple where after prayers to the deity, the Headmaster of the High School, M.R.Ry. S. Natesa Iyer Avl., explained the significance of the week in a few well chosen words. Slokas on the week composed for the occasion by M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Dikshitar, Sanskrit Pandit, were read and explained by him. Special prayers were also offered by the Mahommedan pupils at the mosque nearby. The day's function came to a close with the distribution of Prasadam after the gentlemen present had spoken a few words each on the ideals of the week.

On Saturday, pupil volunteers under the lead of two High school teachers went about collecting books for the High School Literary Association Library. In the evening, the teachers of the locality met in the Board Central School premises under the presidency of M.R.Ry. K. S. Srinivasachariar Avl., Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools, when M.R.Ry. M. S. Meenakshisundaram Iyer Avl., Assistant, Board High School, delivered an interesting lecture on "Types of Education." The elite of the town were also present. After the lecture, the President of the High School Teachers' Association appealed to the Elementary teachers assembled to strengthen the S. I. T. U. by (1) affiliating their associations to the S. I. T. U. through the District Guild, (2) subscribing for the "South Indian Teacher", and (3) enlisting in the S. I. T. U. Protection Fund. With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

Sunday, the 23rd of October, was the "Children's Day" of the week when sports were conducted for the children of the High and Elementary schools in the town both morning and evening.

The Health Inspector went to the two cheris in the locality and after actually demonstrating to them the model cleaning of houses in their vicinity, lectured to them on "Maternity and Child Welfare," "Domestic Hygiene," and "Village Sanitation," and distributed health pamphlets and leaflets. Arrangements were made for free distribution of lime-stone to each house for white-washing and a prize was announced for the best kept house in each chery.

"Citizenship Day" came next on Monday when, in the unavoidable absence of M.R.Ry. T. T. Rajagopalachariar, Inspector of Police, M.R.Ry. K. S. Srinivasa Iyengar Avl., Sub-Magistrate, presided. The Ramakrishna Scout Troop of the High school gave a demonstration after which a lecture on "Scouting as Training for Citizenship" which was to have been delivered by M.R.Ry. S. Natesa Iyer Avl., Group Scoutmaster, was developed from outlines by M.R.Ry. M. S Minakshisundaram Iyer Avl, as the former was indisposed. The Educational Exhibition organised for the celebration was then opened by the president for the day and the gentlemen present went round the Exhibition hall, seeing the exhibits which were explained to them The Camp Fire by Scouts put down for the day had to be postponed on account of heavy rains

Tuesday, the 25th of October. was the "Health Day" of the week. Two batches of Scouts, one under the lead of the Scoutmaster and the other under the lead of the Health Inspector made house to house visits in a few backward streets of the locality providing medical and sanitary relief The reception given to the Scouts by the suffering inmates has been so encouraging that they intend running a permanent dispensary of their own, as the visit has convinced them of the necessity for making this relief measure a permanent and continuous item of their activity.

In the afternoon at 4 p.m. a clean teeth competition was held when M.R.Ry. Varadachariar Avl., L.I.M, Rural Dispensary, Nallur, with the Headmaster and the Health Inspector went round the classes selecting the best two in each class At 5 p.m. a public meeting was held under the presidency of the local Sub-Assistant Surgeon, when M.R.Ry Varadachariar Avl, delivered an instructive lecture on "Personal Hygiene." This was followed by a magic lantern lecture by the Health Inspector on small-pox and cholera and with a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

The postponed Camp Fire of the Scouts was held at 8 p.m when M.R.Ry W Balasundaram Mudaliar Avl., who presided, declared the Camp Fire open. There was a record gathering, including many ladies for whom special arrangements were made. The enjoyable variety entertainment provided by the Scouts was very much appreciated by the audience and it is gratifying to note that this has gone far towards popularising the Education Week celebration.

Wednesday, the 26th of October, was the "Baby Show" Day. In the morning, oil and soap-nut powder were distributed to the poor children (about 200 in number) in the local hospital premises In the evening a Baby Show was held in the same place when the local doctor presided in the absence of Janab Mahomed Badsha Sahib, President, Union Board, who had to leave the station urgently. Biscuits were distributed to all the children and prizes were awarded to the first fifteen. In the High school premises at 5 p.m, M.R.Ry Chengiah Naidu of Madras opened the Literary Association Library and the Teachers' Association Reading Room. The gift of a teak-wood almirah for berthing the books was made to the school by the Pupils' Literary Association. Then the old boys of the High school who were present by invitation formed themselves into an association and elected their executive of seven members

The week came to a close on Thursday, the 27th October, which was the "Parents' Day." M.R.Ry. T. T. Rajagopalachariar Avl, Inspector of Police, presided over the public meeting which began at 5 p.m After prayer there was a Drill Display followed by special Asana feats by three pupils and a wrestling contest between two pupils, all of which were highly appreciated by the audience. Prizes were then distributed by the President to the children for competitions in sports, clean teeth and athletics and to the two best houses in each chery, and certificates of merit awarded to the best exhibits, to the Scouts for their social service and to the pupils for Drill Display Two silver medals were also awarded to the winners in the Badminton Doubles competition. A statement of accounts giving the income by way of public subscriptions with the names of the donors and the approximate expenditure was then read by the Secretary. Then followed lectures on "What parents expect of Schools" and "Parental Co-operation" by Messrs W. Balasundaram Mudaliar and S. Natesa Iyer respectively. With the distribution of sweets and pansupari and with a vote of thanks to all concerned, the celebration came to a happy close.

The spirit of enterprise and initiative evinced by the pupil compositors of the school Home Printer deserves mention Under the guidance of

the teacher in charge, they successfully attempted Tamil type-setting. The printing of Tamil invitation and programme for the week and the preparation of a lead block outline of Australia are their achievements.

The Association takes this opportunity of expressing its hearty thanks to the generous donors of money and books and to the gentlemen who co-operated with the organisers to make the function a success.

On 22-10-32 at 3 p.m., at the Board Middle school, an exhibition was held in which all the schools took part by sending exhibits. After music by M. Sundarajan of Nellore the meeting began.

The lecturer Mr. V. Rangasami Aiyangar spoke on three fold aspects of man's life—the mental, moral and physical—and how each had to be improved. The ideals should be based on an atmosphere of religion and faith in God. This sense of unity of nature and the dominating force of God should permeate every kind of teaching at school. As such, no teaching should take in unnatural things. In practice it should be for not destroying any life. Love should pervade everything Mr. W. Rathakrishna Aiya read a paper a paper on "food". Finally the chairman Mr. S. Sachithanantham Pillai stressed on the idea of love in teaching and the inculcation of faith in God at all the stages of teaching, guided by a spirit of love even with regard to animals and other lower beings. The meeting ended by the staging of a drama "Savitri Satyavan" by the Girls of the Board Elementary school.

In commemoration of the week, a committee to administer "The Poor Pupils Fund" was formed to help the poor and deserving pupils of the place.

ARKONAM

The Teachers' Association of the C. S. M. High School celebrated the Education Week at Arkonam. Wall posters supplied by the S. I. T. U. were pasted in prominent parts of the town· invitations were sent to all parents to secure their co-operation.

There was a meeting in the High School hall on the 20th October when the inaugural address on "Teachers and Society" was delivered by M.R.Ry. Sundaresa Aiyar, B A., L T, Deputy Inspector of Schools under the presidency of M R Ry. P. Subramania Aiyar, Asst., Engineer, M & S M Ry.

On Friday the 21st a procession of all the school children was organised. It passed through the main streets of the town and assembled in the spacious grounds in front of the C. S. M Central School where Kollatam by girls and star drill by the Elementary school children took place. The day's programme was brought to a close with speeches by pupils of the high school recounting the benefits they are receiving at schools.

The 22nd was the Parents' Day. Group games were arranged for which were followed by a scout display. At 6 p.m. there was a meeting presided over by the Rev. A. Silver, M.A. The teachers of the high school spoke to the parents on their responsibility to schools. They were earnestly appealed to take an increasing interest in the education of their children who constituted the wealth of the home and school.

MADRAS.

N. SAMA RAO HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, TRIPLICANE.

In connection with the education week organised by the South India Teachers' Union, the management of N. Sama Rao higher Elementary School, Triplicane, arranged a variety entertainment on Friday the 21st under the presidency of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu, C. I. E.

The hall was tastefully decorated with coloured flags and festoons and with the educational posters issued by the S I T. U. The hall was packed to the full, educational officers distinguished educationists and the leading residents of the city having graced the occasion with their presence. One special feature that should be made mention of is a fact that a large number of the ladies of the locality responded to the invitation of the management.

The function began with prayer Then the various items of the programme were gone through Some of the interesting items being Dance and Kollattam by girls, recitations in Sanskrit, Tamil, and English and the staging of the select scenes from Alfred the Great and Kumanan.

In bringing the proceedings to a close the chairman paid a glowing tribute to the talents of the children and thanked the management for having given him an opportunity to witness the very interesting programme of the evening

With a Vote of thanks proposed by Mr N. K. Thirumalachariar on behalf of the management, the delightful function came to a close at about 8 p m.

K. T. C. GIRLS SCHOOL PARK TOWN, MADRAS.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, the "Health Day" was celebrated at 4-30 p.m, with Srimathi V. Parvathi, the Headmistress in the Chair. A large number of ladies were present.

The President in her opening speech explained to the audience the needs, aims and achievements of the schools and said that the aim of the education week was to impress upon the public that real education requires the co-operation of the school, home and the community and to realise that expenditure on education was a real investment.

Srimathi D. Singari, one of the assistants in the school, gave an interesting speech in tamil on the necessity of "Physical Culture" in schools with demonstrations. She said that health had much to do with happiness and good health favoured personal efficiency. It aided the attainments of personal ambitions.

The proceedings of the day came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair and the people present by Mrs. K. Selvam, the first assistant

On Friday the 21st instant the "Childrens' Day" was celebrated at 2-30 p.m, with Srimathi V. Parvathi, B A., L.T., the Headmistress in the chair. Many games were arranged among the pupils.

After the games Mrs. Samuel, an assistant in the school gave an interesting speech in Telugu on "Schools as social centres." She said that schools were great unifying centres They helped the pupils to regard each other as brothers and sisters. Schools taught children to ignore differences of caste, creed and race and really made the people one.

With a few remarks from the chair, the function came to an end with a vote of thanks to the chair and the members present by one of the pupils Srimathi. Meenakshi

On Saturday the 22nd instant the "Parents' Day" of the school was celebrated at 3-30 p m, in the school assembly hall with Mr. S. Subramania Chetty Garu, B A., Manager of the Madras corporation in the chair A large number of ladies and a few genlemen were present. The members of the managing committee of the school were present. A mother's association was newly formed.

The function began with prayer. Then the President in his opening speech declared the association open and made an appeal to the people in telugu to send their girls to school in large numbers. He also said that as "The Sarada Bill" was passed, it was all the more necessary to send their girls to school till at least their 14th year and not make them sit at home and waste their time.

Then Srimathi V Parvathi, B.A , L T., moved the resolution in tamil that the association formed shall be called the "Mothers' association" and shall have a committee consisting of eight members. The names of the members were read. She said that the object of forming such an association was to strengthen the bond between home and school for without the closest co-operation between the home and the school, the child would become a plant pulled in opposite directions. The resolution was seconded by Srimathi D. Singari.

Then Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan, B.A., (Hons.) speaker at the Y. M. C. A. atheneum delivered an eloquent speech in tamil on "Parental responsibility" in education. He said that it was the home which laid the foundation upon which the school built and said that the formation of such associations was of greatest importance in establishing a close relationship between the home and the school.

Mr A. V. Viswanatha Chetty Garu, Mr. N. Krishnaswami Chetty Garu, Mr. S Venkatarama Aiyar, Advocate, Mrs. S. Venkatarama Aiyar and Srimathi Subbalakshmi took part in the speech.

Then the resolution was passed after an amendment being brought about by the President. The amendment was to add the words "with powers to add more members". The amendment was accepted and the resolution passed.

Then, there was a pretty Kummi and Kollatam by the pupils of the school. The President, in his concluding speech made a few remarks. The function terminated with the singing of the "National Anthem" and vote of thanks proposed by the Headmistress to the chair, to the speakers and everyone else who was present on the occasion and made the day a success.

VILLUPURAM

The week was celebrated under the auspices of the association with a programme for five days. The week was opened on the Parents' Day with an address by Mr S Chidambara Ayyar, Chairman, Municipal Council He appreciated this propagandic move on the part of teachers and exhorted them to stand united in every one of their activities There were two lectures that day. Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, B A., L T , Headmaster spoke on the problems of Education. Tracing the history of education in our country he put in a plea for universal education He was followed by Mr. G. V. Desikan, B.A B.L Vakil Talking on 'What a parent expects of school' he appealed to teachers to pay undivided attention to the three time-honoured aspects of study and appealed to parents to take an abiding interest in the work of their children at school.

The second day, The Health Day, was presided over by Mr. Gulam Hussain, L M.S. It began with a physical demonstration by school pupils under the guidance of physical instructors, Messrs. C. S. Masilamani Mudaliar and R. Thangavelu Naic-

ker. The lecturer of the day was Mr. V Jayaram Ayyar, B A., L.T. He talked on "What school medical inspection is and what it ought to be." Stressing on the need for early medical attention to develop man power and personality in the country, he explained how now-a-days with lessons on Hygiene, moral instruction and medical inspection more care was bestowed on the health of pupils. He suggested that the inspection, to produce its full utility must be followed up by the co-ordinated efforts of the Doctor by establishing personal contact with pupils by visits and talks during the year, by the parents by personal interest in the examination and by the teachers by constant directions.

The third day's celebration was unexpectedly made more interesting and useful with the exhibition of Education cinema films under the kind and personal direction of Dewan Bahadur T. Ragaviah Garu, C. I. E The items of the celebration were a Scout display by the School Troop and a lecture on Scout-Movement by Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, B.A , L.T., Headmaster. Mr. P G. Krishnamurthy B.A., B.L., Advocate was the president.

The Fourth Day, The Teachers' Day, opened with a Social given by the Association to the members of the profession in the town Mr. R. Arumuga Mudaliar Junior Tamil Pandit traced the Life and work of Trivalluvar. The president Mr. Kuppuswami Ayyar, B.A , L T., of the Government Training School pleaded for a deep study of the classic work, Kural.

The last day Friday, The Children's Day was made an eventful one with the holding of sports for boys and girls of the school. It was a very attractive item Certificates of merit awarded by the Association and sweets kindly supplied by Mr A Amirthalinga Nadar were distributed by the Municipal Chairman, Mr S. Chidambara Ayyar. The children were also given the benefit of an instructive and interesting lecture on Kamba Ramayanam by the senior Tamil Pandit, Mr R. Natesa Ayyar. With the the proposal of a round of thanks by Mr V. Srinivasarangachari, the president of the Association, the celebration came to a close.

The Guild Day was celebrated on Saturday at Nellikuppam to which half-a-dozen of our members went.

CHIDAMBARAM.

PACHAIYAPPA'S HIGH SCHOOL,

The Education Week was celebrated in Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram, from Monday the 17th to 21st instant. Influential men in different walks of life were associated as Presidents and the celebrations focussed the attention of the public on and stimulated their interest in Education.

The week was inaugurated by Mr. C. V. Srinivasachariar, Advocate, and the Parents' Day was celebrated on Monday under his presidentship. The Office bearers for the Parents' Association for the year were elected. The Headmaster welcomed the parents and acquainted them with matters relating to Secondary Education and the welfare of the children. He entered into an earnest plea for Parental co-operation and dwelt on the value of some of the extra mural activities which were a feature of the school.

Captain Sundaresa Aiyar, Assistant Surgeon. presided on the Health Day and gave some very practical and homely suggestions re: formation of health habits in children which were appreciated.

Wednesday was the most enjoyable Day of the week, being the Children's Day, and Mr C. Duraiswami Aiyangar Deputy Collector presided over the function. An interesting programme of variety entertainments was gone through in which boys and teachers took active part The entertainment included humourous recitations, vocal music, buffoonery and mimicry.

The Headmaster, presided on the Scouters' Day. The Scout troops consisting of scouts and cubs met on the grounds and spent about 2 hours in games, drill, displays and songs etc. With a yarn from the President, the troop broke up for the Day.

Friday 21st was the Teachers' Day. Prof. C. S. Srinivasachariar, M.A , of the Annamalai University occupied the chair and delivered an address. A number of supplementary speeches were made by the members present including the lecturers of the University and the teachers of the school.

The Teachers' Guild met at Nellikuppam on Saturday and the school was represented by the Headmaster and 4 teachers

RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR'S TOWN HIGH SCHOOL

The Education Week was inaugurated on Monday the 17th October, 1932 in the Ramaswami Chettiar's Town High School, Chidambaram by the Headmaster Mr G. Srinivasa Ayyar, B A , L.T , with an address to the students on the importance of the celebration of the Education Week

A meeting of the Parents was held at 5 p m., in the school hall, under the auspices of the R. C. Town High School Teachers' Association. The headmaster and the president of the Association presided Mr S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A , B.L., Vakil Chidambaram and a parent delivered a lecture on 'What a parent expects of Schools'. Another

parent, Captain V. R. Sudaresa Ayyar, B.A., L. M. S., Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital spoke pointing out that greater attention should be paid to physical education and hygiene in schools He deprecated the working hours obtaining in schools at present and welcomed opportunities for co-operation between teachers and parents. After the concluding speech of the president in the course of which he spoke of the new outlook on education as preparation for life, the meeting terminated, with a vote of thanks by the Secretary to the Chair, to the lecturers, and to the parents assembled.

The Health Day was celebrated on the 18th instant. Addresses were given to the students on 'Diet' and the 'Importance of fresh air' by Mr. R Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B A., L.T., Assistant, R C Town High School.

In the evening there was a demonstration of physical activities in the extensive playground of the school Many interesting items were gone through. The teachers of the R. C. Town High School and the Elementary School as well as many parents witnessed the function.

On Wednesday the 19th instant, attention was concentrated on the work that schools were doing as social centres. An address was given to the boys of the High School on 'Schools and the making of a citizen' by Mr. C. S. Ranganatha Ayyangar, B.A., L.T. The speaker brought home to the boys how the training—mental, moral and physical given in schools contributed to the making of a citizen. In the afternoon the boys were addressed on 'how scouting promotes the ideals of citizenship'. At 5 p.m, there was a display of Scout Activities by the Sri Nataraja Scout Troop, Chidambaram. Many interesting items were gone through and the evening was highly enjoyed both by the parents and the teachers present as well as by the young.

At 6 p.m., on the next day there was a lantern lecture by Mr N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., of the Annamalai University on the 'Wireless' The lecturer dealt with the subject in his peculiar charming manner with the help of familiar analogues and the audience felt greatly interested in the subject.

The Children's Day was celebrated on the 21st instant with great eclat. There was a variety entertainment by the school pupils. Music, dialogues, action and fancy dress competition formed the chief items of the programme The Headmaster, Mr. G. Srinivasa Ayyar spoke a few words saying that such opportunities brought out the latent histrionic and other talents in the young and that it was considered a factor conducive of healthy growth of pupils. With a few words from the Secretary of the Teachers' Association thanking the gentlemen who had helped to make the celebration a success, the meeting came to a close.

On Saturday the 22nd instant, 9 members, out of the 12 who were deputed by the Association, attended the meeting of the South Arcot District Teachers' Guild held at Nellikkuppam.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, NANNILAM.

The Education Week was celebrated in the Board High School, Nannilam for 3 days from the 19th to 31st instants.

On the opening day there was a conference of teachers, when there was a lively talk on "Teachers and the part they play in Society."

On the second day there was a gathering of the students when Dr. K. Dhanakoti Naidu Garu, the local medical officer addressed them on "Students and Health" He clearly explained to them the right way to lead a healthy life and impressed upon them that it was the proper age for them to practise the hygienic rules and form clean habits so that they might grow into useful happy and healthy citizens of India

On the last day there was a large gathering of the parents of the children of the school under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Swayambu Aiyar, Avl., B.A., the Local Tahsildar when M.R.Ry T. P. Raja Rama Aiyar, Avl., B.A., L.T., the officiating Headmaster of the school addressed them on the link between the parents and the school. He clearly showed that the parents had a great part to play in the school activities and their co-operation was quite essential for the improvement of the school.

In response to the address the parents resolved to form a Parents' Association in the locality.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, KUTTALAM.

The Education Week was celebrated under the auspices of the Teachers' Association of the Board High School from Wednesday the 19th instant. An influential committee was formed for the purpose with Mr. Gopala Aiyar, (Retired) District Board Engineer as Chairman.

The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. N. R. Subramania Aiyar, Headmaster, Board High School, Nannilam. In the course of his address the lecturer dealt with the aims and ideals of Education at different times in the various leading countries of the world and concluded his speech by stating that Education of the right type must aim at the development of the soul. Then there was an interesting discussion, the subject of which was 'Teachers' place in society' and many tea-

chers took part in the discussion. The function came to a close with the usual vote of thanks.

The next day was the Health Day. The function was presided over by Koman Esq., I. C. S., sub-collector, Kumbakonam. The spacious hall of the school was packed to its full capacity, on this occasion. The proceedings began with prayer. The pupils of the local girls school enacted a drama treating of health subjects. Then there was an interesting programme of Kummi and Kolattam. Dr C. Jayarama Rao, L M & S, read a paper on 'Tuberculosis and its causes.' The doctor exhaustiviely dealt with the root causes of the dreadful disease, and suggested some preventive measures. Then the Chairman spoke in appreciative terms of the performance of the girls and distributed the prizes to the girls who enacted the drama and to the boys of the various schools of the locality who wrote the best essays on some chosen health subjects. The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the guests of that evening's function.

The Boys' Day was celebrated on Friday at 3-30 p.m Dr V. T. Raju, who has been known for his active participation in all the extra-activities of the school presided over this function. Many students spoke on ' what schools do for us and what more we expect from them.' Then an interesting programme of recitations in English, Tamil and Sanskrit was gone through. The Chairman in winding up the proceedings of the function laid great stress on the value of sound health to students and exhorted them to take active part in sports and games After the usual vote of thanks the gathering dispersed.

On Saturday at 8-30 a m., procession was organized and the boys went round the principal streets of Kuttalam carrying with them wall-posters containing instructive Educational matters

In the evening at 5-30 p.m., the Parents' Day was held under the presidency of Mr N. R. Subramania Aiyar, Headmaster, Board High School, Nannilam In his introductory speech, he spoke upon the aims of celebrating the Education Week and appealed to the parents present to keep themselves in touch with the school Two gentlemen of the locality then addressed the gathering and they stressed on the need for the formation of a Parents' Association The concluding item was the vote of thanks proposed by Mr T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar, the headmaster of the school. He on behalf of himself and of the Teachers' Association of which he is the president, warmly thanked the members of the Education Week Committee and other gentlemen, who co-operated with him in his efforts to make the Education Week a success.

TIRUKATTUPALLI.

SIR SIVASWAMI AIYAR HIGH SCHOOL.

The Education Week was celebrated here only two days. The functions of the School Day, the Boy's Day and the Health Day were combined together and celebrated on Friday the 21st instant. All the boys and teachers of the school were assembled at 4 p.m. The proceeedings began with a prayer by the boys sung in chorus, Mr Guruswami Sastri, the Headmaster, presiding on the occasion.

In his introductory speech the president explained the object and usefulness of the Education Week. Then a lecture on "How to keep fit" was delivered by Mr K. S. Sundararaja Iyengar.

Then there was another lecture by Mr. Guruswami Sastri on "Citizenship."

He explained what was meant by citizenship. He dwelt at length about the duties of a good citizen and how he could be of great use to the public.

Then the meeting came to a close at 6 p m., with a vote of thanks to the chair.

This day was celebrated on Saturday the 22nd instant at 8 a m, under the Presidency of Guruswami Sastrigal. Educator's day was combined with this Three interesting lectures were delivered.

1. 'The Folk-schools of Denmark' by Mr. N. Yegnaramier.

2. 'Secondary Education in some advanced countries' by Mr. N. Kalyanaramier.

3 'Teachers' Organisation' by Mr. V. Guruswami Sastri

It is gratifying to note that two important resolutions were unanimously passed. They run as follows: —

(1) The Teachers' Association Sir. Siwaswami Aiyar, High School, Tirukattupalli do record its great appreciation of the work of the S. I. T. U. on behalf of the Teaching profession, and resolve that a contribution of Rs. 50 may be paid to the S.I.T.U. from the funds of the association.

(2) This association suggests, with a view to improve the finances of the S I. T. U., that subsription may be levied from the affiliated associations and guilds calculated at the rate of 4 annas per member

The meeting then terminated at 10 a.m, with a vote of thanks to the lecturers and the president.

On the same day at 4 p.m., the Parents' Day was celebrated. The Teachers' Association was at home to the parents. There was a fairly representative gathering of parents The staff and the parents had a heart to heart talk.

Towards the close of the meeting, a Provisional Committee of parents and some teachers was form-

ed to do propaganda work in the villages. The meeting lasted up to 6-30 p.m.

TRICHINOPOLY

The Trichy Education Week celebrations were inaugurated on 17—10—1932 at 5 p.m. in the Lawley Hall, St. Joseph's College by the Rev Fr. P. Carty, S.J, in the presence of a large gathering of men and women teachers of the district.

The Rev. Fr A. M Antoniswami, S.J, Headmaster of the St Joseph's College High School, welcomed the teachers. In the course of his welcome, he assured those assembled of his desire to forward and assist the work of teachers for the benefit of pupils, teachers and the country, because the work of the teacher was the work of creation in its best and noblest aspects, creation of mind and formation of character. Continuing, he alluded to the difficulties of the teacher, noble as his work was; especially the difficulties arising out of the need of the teacher to spend himself and to live; besides his having to submit to external dictation in the matter of day-to-day work. Concluding, he exhorted teachers to discuss such questions without annoyance or regrets.

After some songs, the President of the Trichy District Guild, Mr. V. Saranathan, requested Rev. Fr Carty to inaugurate the week. Referring to the Education Week, he said that teachers had taken to it as they stood in need of advertisement, following the beneficent activities in similar directions in other countries Referring to the local celebration of the week, he explained the circumstances necessitating the shortening of the celebrations this year, in view especially, of the coming XXV Provincial Educational Conference and Exhibition in Trichinopoly. Concluding, he paid a tribute to Fr. Carty as an all round alert Christian and as an able teacher and requested him to inaugurate the local Education Week

Fr Carty began by saying that he had agreed to inaugurate the week to show his sympathy and good will with teachers and with this guild in particular Proceeding, he said that he would speak to them a few of his thoughts about the teacher in terms of the economic market or of the teacher as a commodity in the economic market for sale, with a view to bring home the importance of the teacher In the course of his speech, the Rev. Fr said:

"Parents want education They are ready to undergo sacrifices for it What is it that parents demand? It is good for us to know what that demand implies seeing that parents repose a wonderful trust in teachers which makes them demand a heavy responsibility on us to procure the proper commodity.

Education for them and for us is the gradual development of the child's memory, understanding and judgment. Memory is nearest to the senses, easiest of approach, and lends itself to development as it is the receptive faculty which can be easily developed. A good memory is half of genius and a developed memory is a wonderful instrument in the development of the child. Memory-training secures the furniture of the mind, which marks the standard of education. Those who are blessed with memory can create for themselves a real standard of intellectual living, which others cannot approach or enjoy. Next to memory, the teacher ought to develop the child's understanding. This is perception of intellectual truth. This tests the value of facts memorised. Mathematics is an aid to understanding as it can put precision in our way of thinking, even as the study of the development of thought in literature, of facts in History and of cause and effect in Geography can develop our understanding. Understanding is precious but it requires a special management. It ought not to be over-worked as it is the case under the S. S. L C system, which is over-weighted, which oppresses the child's mind and gives it no time to digest and thus causes too many cases of intellectual indigestion. Teachers must minimise the strain on the child's understanding by safeguarding the intellectual stomach of the pupils, by teaching well, rather than teaching much; for knowing well certain fundamental principles is an aid to later assimilation.

The next duty of the teacher is to train the judgment of the child. Judgment is a sound appreciation of things or persons. True judgment is a thing which requires maturity of the mind but the training of judgment ought to be started at school, not only to embark on a University course but for living in the broad world The child is a reasoning being and it is interested in difficult questions about the why of things. It requires therefore training and guidance in early days Children in the school require to be guided in judgment At school, there are a hundred and one opportunities whereby the teacher can awaken the attention of pupils to the why and how of things and thereby guide judgment Teachers must see to it that these judgments are objective and reasonable. Judgment by reason, not by passion, must be our watch-word. Judgment must also be fair. Above all, judgment must be true in the measure in which we shall see it modestly and not with cock-sureness. Formation of the

judgment is not the ordinary curriculum of the school but the school should try to develop it in youngsters.

It is therefore in this sense that there is a demand for education by parents But the realisation of these genuine things in their children is only the positive demand of parents from us who are created by the parents' demand. They have also a negative demand and that is that their boy or girl should not come back to them worse than what they were. Parents complain that education tends to a decline, in their children, of respect for others with the growth of knowledge Teachers have a duty to bring to students the need for respect for parents and authority, and to improve the good nature of boys and girls Parents also complain of terrible expenditure by their children, and they want teachers to teach them economy. As teachers we must take steps to prevent extravagance, even though many influences are at work against economy The attention to this negative demand of parents is the training of the will. This requires control. The control of the will leads to the formation of character. This can be done by setting a good example ourselves, by establishing an agreement between conduct and precept, and above all by continuing to train children at school as in the home atmosphere Teach in this line, and as suppliers of education you will give the full value and parents will not complain.

This need for education on these lines is of supreme importance No amount of knowledge, without character will ever make one perfect. A man is worth for what he is, not for what he knows. It will not do to have the most intellectual and clever people if they go off the moral rails. The world requires men of character, not men of learning. This is a very deep lesson which teachers must have as an ideal which they must impart to the little minds. In this sense, let us do our work, though exhausting and unrecognised. Ultimately, there is a great consolation The good teacher is one of the greatest builders of the nation Let us take pride in this ideal and work for the India of to-morrow"

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr G. Varadachariar, the Joint-Secretary of the Guild, the meeting terminated.

The 2nd day of the Education Week at Trichinopoly was celebrated in the Ponniah's High School, Palakarai, with Mr Padmanabha Sarma, the District Medical Officer in the chair It was observed as "Health Day." The meeting began with prayer and music. Mr. P. A. Ganesa Aiyar, Headmaster of the High School, welcomed the gathering and the medical officer.

Mr M. C. Rajagopala Nayudu, Headmaster of the High School, Srirangam, delivered a lecture on "Health of School Children" In the course of his address, he said that he was of opinion that the health of students in Colleges and High Schools had considerably improved in comparison to days gone by, thanks to organisation of games which students took happily. But he pointed out that insanitary and ill-ventilated Elementary School houses without playgrounds were making havoc upon little children and urged upon Government and local bodies the need for making provision for adequate playgrounds and ventilated school houses for Elementary School children. To promote habits of cleanliness, he urged upon teachers mixing up with children during lunch time and carrying on educative health propaganda among parents of school children To detect diseases and treat them effectively, he suggested an improved system of medical inspection and treatment throughout the year by Government and local bodies attaching the existing medical departmental officers and hospitals to schools and colleges for continuous care of children and effective treatment after medical inspection He pointed out the responsibility which Government ought to shoulder to rear up healthy children

Mr. Padmanabha Sarma, in bringing the proceedings to a close, gave some practical directions to teachers in the matter of care of the health of school children and urged them to rouse public opinion in these matters. Thus, he wanted teachers, especially in Elementary Schools, to change the hours of work and minimise the hours of work, as the existing practice tended to sap the vitality of very young children. With reference to High School children, he insisted upon schools being closed down which had no playgrounds as playgrounds were the lungs of schools and wanted school houses to be away from dust and noise in the interests of physical and mental health. He condemned the existing overcrowding in schools and the bodily contact which it promoted as the causes of diseases being communicated through speaking, sneezing and coughing in close contact. He urged inter-spacing between seats in class-rooms to prevent avoidable contact In respect of school sanitation, he condemned school latrines as a disgrace to schools Referring to subjects taught, he pleaded for teachers writing literary primers on various diseases and their prevention and introducing such books for study. He also assured teachers of the co-operation of the medical people in teaching such subjects in

schools. Referring to improvement of medical inspection, he urged the appointment of resident medical men as members of the school staff with right of private practice by the levy of an additional fee for the purpose from every parent, to be supplemented by Government and managements Such resident school doctors would be able to examine and treat children, and also teach them correct ideas in the period of adolescence by acting as guide and friend of children. Concluding, the Chairman pleaded for a new orientation of education which instead of being a waste as it was to-day should teach pupils to earn their livelihood, for there was no use of a culture that did not take into account the stomach.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. Rajagopala Iyengar, Secretary of the Teachers' Association, Ponniah's High School the meeting terminated

The third day of the Education Week in Trichinopoly was celebrated at the Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Woriyur, on 19—10—'32 at 5 p.m. with Mr S. K. Devasikhamani in the chair.

After songs by the Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School musical choir, Miss L. D. Oldmeadow, Principal, welcomed the men and women teachers assembled and congratulated them on the growing and much-needed co-operation between all in the great need of India to-day, namely education. She hoped that the coming Provincial Education Exhibition and Conference would, like the Education Week, advance the cause of education. On behalf of the school, she extended a cordial welcome to the members of the Guild and other visitors.

Mr. S. K. Devasikhamani, in opening the proceedings of the day, remarked that it was the first time in the annals of the Trichy Teachers' Guild when they had a meeting in a Girls' High School, and he congratulated the organisers of the local Education Week on the happy choice of that day's meeting Proceeding, he hoped that the co-operation between men and women teachers shown that day would continue for the good of both Continuing, the Chairman pointed out the importance of the "Children's Day," as children were the inspiration of the teacher and the hope of the future. He suggested that as in U S. A. the children's day should be celebrated as a day of debate initiated and managed by children He cited Martin Luther's respect for children and Christ's love of children and exhorted teachers to treat children as assets of the country.

Miss De Forrest, Lecturer, Holy Cross Girls' College, then delivered an illuminating lecture on "self-expression of children." Though it was an over-worked expression and it was a subject on which there were extremist opinions, she wanted the group of teachers assembled to think about the subject and to express their views on it. She defined Self-expression as improvement of the individual child for the benefit of the community of the country. Self-expression could not wait until maturity. It must be started at school itself, in such a manner as to improve the child, without harming the school or the community or the country. Such a Self-expression was educative. As such she advocated the need to give the child the right of Self-expression on good lines.

Given this right under proper guidance, in the realm of character, direction of impulses in the life of the children was most essential. Children are a bundle of impulses and impulses controlled children. The impulses of children required to be guided both by the parents and teachers. In particular, teachers could act in two ways—by repression and by direction. Repression of impulses could lead to misdirection of energy. Even if repression were necessary, the children's impulses which are expressions of energy ought to be followed up by using the energy of the child in some way. Teachers therefore ought to direct the energy of children in an educational direction so that children's impulses could express themselves in pleasure Imitation curiosity and play were some of the common impulses of children. Teachers can and ought to use play and link it with education. Similarly curiosity ought to be given an educational direction, because curiosity was at the bottom of all interest. Repression of curiosity will kill all interest. Children's curiosity ought to be given an outlet, if not immediately, at least in future work. The Teachers task was to find the way for the child's development. Imitation was a matter of habit and attitudes. These latter were inseparable and they form character. While they ought to be inseparable, they are not always so. But well-fixed habits formed under certain conditions break in new situations To prevent this, teachers must teach children some ideals. We must allow habits to be formed with satisfaction and knowledge; and allow them to vary with situations. Such a kind of Self-expression with free scope for play, curiosity and imitation was bound not only to improve the individual but the group and the community to which the individual belonged.

Turning to Self-expression in the classroom, the lecturer wanted teachers to make children think and judge. She suggested training in Self-expression in the matter of choice of select books placed

before them by the teacher. This would lead to development of the child's initiative, taste and thought. She also referred to Self-expression in methods of class-work to make the child work in a free atmosphere under expert direction and supervision, rather than following the Text-book method of presenting a particular point of view to the children without any opportunities for children to know the other points of view.

Concluding, the learned lecturer wanted teachers to express their views on (1) the value of Self-expression; (2) the development of Self-expression in the realm of character; (3) the development of Self-expression in the classroom; (4) and the development of Self-expression in matters of opinions, problems, life and action of the community. She closed with an appeal to teachers to suggest practical ways whereby Self-expression could be developed, not into egotism but into sound intellectual leadership under proper guidance

A discussion ensured on the points raised. Mr. S. Thothadri Iyengar of the National College agreed that Self-expression was an ideal not only for Education but for life and considered that while direction of impulses was necessary in cases of children, repression was necessary in cases of grown up children Miss Old Meadow wanted that Self-expression should lead to Self-discipline. Referring to the experiments conducted in her school and the Dalton plan and the Family System—as means of Self-expression, she cited difficulties that existed, like lack of adequate books, lack of Self-control of children and the dangers of individual Self-expression to the community. She expressed herself, however, in favour of the ideal.

The Chairman in his concluding speech, remarked that South Indian Schools were following the cast off programmes of western countries, because teachers running these schools were products of suppression and repression. He was aware of new ideals and ideas in education. He tried to introduce the Dalton plan, but the cost involved, the rooms necessary, the vagaries of freedom, and the absence of the urge—all these stood in the way. He was trying to eliminate all punishments from school in order not to repress the child. But Self-expression in school was very difficult of achievement on account of pre-school influences, the absence of the conditions so necessary for the teacher to know the urge of the pupils and direct it along proper channels of Self-expression; and the lack of teachers with a personality to undertake the task. He was of opinion that the ideal of Self-expression must wait until the girls studying in schools and colleges became good mothers and until they showed a forward policy in the matter of careful home life, cure administration and cure hygiene.

After songs, and vote of thanks by a student of the Girls' High School to the chairman and lecturer, and by the Secretary of the guild to the school authorities, the meeting terminated.

The Parents' Day of the Trichinopoly Education Week was celebrated in the National College on 20-10-32 with Mr. K. Natesa Aiyar, retired District Educational Officer in the chair. After music and Vedic chart, Mr. P. S. Ganesa Sastri, of the National College High School welcomed those assembled. In so doing, he dwelt on the parent in the past and the parent of to day and their respective attitudes towards their children and the teacher, and hoped that parents would inculcate respect for the teacher and the school in the mind of the pupil, realise the importance of Education as investment, and shoulder ungrudgingly the cost of education, and thereby support the functioning of schools

The Chairman in his introductory remarks drew the attention of the audience to the fact that parents and teachers were not compartmentally separated but members of a happly family He then introduced Mr. K. S. Ganapathi Aiyar, the lecturer of the evening and called upon him to deliver his address.

M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur K. S. Ganapathi Aiyar, then delivered his address He said he came to talk as an outsider with a fresh outlook, having passed out of college nearly 45 years before. The term parent, he said, was a correlative term. The parent came into contact with the teacher through the pupil. The parent looked to the body of the pupil while the teacher looked to the mind of the pupil. The parent should therefore recognise the schoolmaster as a necessary adjunct in any civilized society and education as the means of improvement of the spirit of the individual in wordly and non-worldly matters. But the parent of to day was beginning to feel the money expended in Education will subserve the object of a life-time As all education was designed to achieve an object, whether it was learning for learning's sake or employment, it was the duty of parents to co-operate with educational institutions in providing them with the constituents of an endowment Parents ought not to allow educational institutions to languish or die, especially for financial reasons, as the Bishop Heber College of Trichinopoly has done, inspite of the fact that college had become part of the life of Trichy for over half a century. The public owed a duty to stand by the institution and keep it going, while the teacher

would continue to cheer up and provide the mental endowment for it.

Mr. K Natesa Aiyar, in bringing the proceedings to a close paid a tribute to the lecturer's freshness, passonate adherance to Sanskrit study and his joy in learning. Recapitulating the lecture, he said that the function of a teacher was as close as that of a parent, and that the school master was as organically close to the parent as to the child, and that he would be an eternal feature of all life in any age and that he could never be eliminated in any stage of social perfection. Referring to the lecturer's insistence on co-operation of parents in Education, the chairman agreed that the parent cannot let teachers or institutions suffer but must support them to carry on the work of Education. In this connection, as the chairman of that meeting of parents and teachers of Trichinopoly he desired the authorities of the college to vote their feeling of sorrow in the matter of the closing down of the Bishop Heber College and revise their decision, as the college with its tradition was a part and parcel of the life of Trichinopoly which could ill afford to allow it to go out of existence.

Proceeding the Chairman called the teacher the continuator of home influence and as such the teacher should make the space of school life bright and joyous. At the same time it was the duty of parents to consider the home as the continuation of the school and develop there an atmosphere of work.

After garlanding, and with a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen present and to the Chairman and lecturer by Mr K. R. Rajagopala Iyengar, the meeting terminated

KUDAMBAR KOIL, KULITALAI.

The "Education Week" celebration of the above Association began on the 21st instant, M. R. Ry. L. S Parthasarathy Ayyar Avl, B A, B.L, District Munsiff inagurating the function and presiding over the Childrens' day. On the morning of the day the Sports and Games were conducted. In the evening the children of the school were taken in procession around the village The day's function terminated with the distribution of sweets to children

The Parents' Day was celebrated on the 22nd instant under the presidency of M. R Ry. V. S. Sundaresa Ayyar, Avl., a prominent Mirasdar and District Board Member of the locality M. R. Ry. R. C. Ayyar Avl, B.A, B.L., gave a lecture on "The schools and parents" He dwelt on the silken bond that ties Parents and Schools in the holy cause of the up-bringing of the citizens of the morrow. M R Ry. K Ramavarma Raja Avl., B.A, Special Deputy Collector Kulitalai distributed the prizes to the winners in sports and games.

The function was concluded on the 23rd instant, M.R.Ry. M. V. Krishna Ayyangar Avl., B A., L.T., the Local Deputy Inspector of Schools, presiding over the Teachers' Day. The President and Members of the Local Taluk Board, besides many other parents participated in the activities of the school with keen interest.

MADURA.

Under the auspices of the Madura Teachers' Association, the Education Week was celebrated from the 17th October in the Union Xian High School, Madura. Invitations were issued to teachers, parents and guardians, through their respective wards in the local schools.

The first event of the week was the Parents' Day. Mr. P. S Sankara Ayyar, B.A, L.T., of the Madura College High School, presided, and Messrs. V Subbusesha Ayyar, M A., L.T, Rao Sahib R. Narasimha Ayyangar, P. Narayanaswami, M.A., B.L., and Ramaiya, B.A, B.L., spoke on parental responsibility and co-operation in education. The Chairman first explained the objects of the celebration of the Education Week. He then dwelt on how parents could co-operate with teachers in various ways for the amelioration of the conditions of the latter and the development of children into healthy, intelligent and useful citizens.

Rao Sahib R. Narasimha Ayyangar spoke on how present day education was difficult, costly and undermining the health of children, and pointed out how parents working hand in hand with teachers could cultivate mutual confidence and identity of interests which would lead to the betterment of education and physique of the youngsters.

Mr. V. Subbusesha Ayyar explained how far Education suffered without parental co-operation and earnestly appealed to parents to enlist their active interest He remarked on how parental ignorance and apathy was a great handicap in the teachers' fight for better curriculum, text-book and the like. Public opinion being only parental opinion, it was of great value in avoiding wastage in education and shaping the future of pupils on non-sectarian and non-communal lines. Teachers by themselves could not press their grievances for redress, on the attention of authorities. Only parents could fight for a minimum wage and security of service to the teacher.

Mr. P Narayanaswami took exception to the previous speaker's observation regarding the apathy of parents, and went on to explain how the present day evils in education could be traced to a threefold responsibility, teachers, parents and the

Department—all these coming in for an equal share. He opined that the system of education was to blame.

Mr Ramaiya pleaded for the teaching of dignity of labour in the schoolroom and a correlation of life with subject at school

The Chairman wound up the proceedings, making brief answers to the points raised by the speakers. He further explained that the Association was not wanting in effort to press the importance of the various problems of the teacher and the pupil on the attention of the authorities for solution but he had to confess that teachers were helpless and isolated. With parental co-operation and sympathetic understanding on their part they could fearlessly champion the cause of true education and devote themselves to the noble task of building up a healthy, intelligent and cultured nation of good character.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, the chairman and parents by the Secretary, the meeting terminated at 8 p.m. The attendance was poor on account of inclement weather.

The Health Day of the Education Week was celebrated in the Union Xian High School on Tuesday, 18th October, at 6 p m, with R. M Savur, Esq, District Educational Officer, Madura, in the chair, and Dr P. G G. Unnithan, Municipal Health Officer, speaking on 'Well-balanced diet'. There was a fairly large gathering of teachers, parents and students, with a few ladies

Dr. Unnithan spoke on the need and importance of a well balanced diet to pupils and adults "Two factors are responsible for the potentiality of our achievement—heredity and environment. The latter comprised of proper food, habit formation, healthy social contacts, freedom from parasitical germs, etc Of these, food plays a great part in the well-being of human beings. Quality of diet counts more than quantity. Satisfactory nutrition more than satisfactory appeasing of hunger should be the criterion. For good nutrition certain essential principles are needed By laborious experimentation, biologists have proved the value of these principles in making for growth, alertness and strength of animals It has been found that certain combinations of diet lead to maximum growth Experiments have been made on children in orphanages, and a remarkable difference between children brought up with ordinary nutrition and those with the special diet, was observed The combination diet should consist of 37 principles, to conduce to a harmonious growth. Present day diet has an insufficient supply of these principles. Whether vegetarian or non-vegetarian, people should see that along with their ordinary diet compensating principles to make up the deficiency should be combined. Of these, three are most important: Milk and milk products, green leafy vegetables and fruits. Green leafy vegetables store the sun's energy in some other form which is highly nutritious and invigorating. Carnivorous animals, too, take a combination diet in that they do not content themselves with the mere muscle meat but take in bones and other remnants of their prey, and they are for this all the more healthy. Pupils in schools suffer from mal-nutrition. Evils of mal-nutrition are many. Careful examination has proved that pupils do not develop physically, mentally, and morally without a balanced diet. The standard of the diet should be raised. Pregnant women need to be taken great care of in this direction. The foundations of growth of children on proper lines are laid even in the womb."

A few doubts were raised by the members and they were answered by the lecturer.

Mr. R. M. Savur, the Chairman, then expressed the gratefulness of the audience to the Doctor for his valuable address. He drew pointed attention to how mistaken prestige or vanity sometimes contributed to mal-nutrition. He instanced the case of some hostel pupils, Kallar boys, who insisted on getting polished rice in preference to their usual nurtitious food of ragi, cholam, etc., at home. It was ignorance that made them fight for a change. He also observed that experiments had proved that the absence of a well-balanced diet for pupils meant the stunting of their intellectual, physical and moral growth. The re-action was markedly visible. It was for the teachers and the public to see that pupils were properly fed on the lines suggested by the Doctor

The lecture was followed by a cinema demonstration on 'Vaccination and its virtues', 'Milk diet and its merits' and 'Hookworm disease and how to prevent and cure it' The films were interesting and educative.

After a vote of thanks by the Secretary, the meeting terminated at about 8-20 p.m.

The 3rd day of the Education Week was celebrated in the Union Xian High School on the 20th October, at 6-15 p m, with Rev. Fr. M. Amalorpavam, S J., in the chair

Mr K. S. Srikantan, M. A, F. R. Econ. S., of the Madura College, spoke on 'Teachers and Society' He dwelt on the various disabilities of the teacher now-a-days which retarded his efforts in shaping the future of the nation While his responsibilities were increasing there was a corresponding decrease in the privileges he enjoyed in society He had not the status which teachers of the past had. Want of public recognition and the

poor salary attached to the profession did not attract the best intellects of the land to this importtant work of nation-building. Teachers, too, lacked professional consciousness. Elementary, Secondary and College teachers were not united. They did not move with the times and enter the arena of competition with others. To be useful to society, teachers should be optimistic, young in spirit and keep to high ideals, without any motive for reward Society, for its part, had certain responsibilities towards the teacher. It should know that a teacher's work could not be evaluated in rupees, annas and pies as in other departments. A minimum wage should be guaranteed to make the teacher contented, or he would prove a menace to society The present contractual method of employing a teacher on a fixed salary demeaned him in the eyes of students, and society sometimes abetted the latter's disregard of their guru.

Mr J. S. Ponniah, M A, of the American College next spoke on 'Schools as Social Centres.' Schools were, literally, examination centres, and metaphorically also, the same was the outlook all over, throughout the year. This tradition was the result of the policy adopted in the past, which, unfortunately, was still surviving. The Government originally started schools with the object of manufacturing clerks for their administrative purposes. Such a policy was an anachronism now. Schools were not expressions of the achievements, aspirations, needs and demands of society in which they were planted They were alien to the soil in which they were growing. The old monastic movements in the West were only expressions of the needs of the Church when corruption was waxing and piety waning To make the present day schools serve societies in a similar manner as the monasteries to the Church the educational system needed a thorough overhauling; the curriculum, organisation, equipment, etc, of schools requiring immediate change. But the remedy did not lie in the conversion of the schools into mere trade schools A beginning should be made to get the schools function as centres of social work—hospital visiting, preaching sanitation, etc. Sporadic and isolated enterprises of this kind would not do. A co-ordinated programme directed and organised by a central body, like the Gurgaon experiment for instance, in which all the schools of the locality should take part, should be chalked out. Town schools might be taken for experiment in this direction.

Mr. E S Sunda, B.A., B.L, discoursed on how teachers, rural, urban and university, could be useful to society Rural teachers could take a lead in co-operative schemes and by enjoying the confidence of their village neighbours, could introduce reforms of various kinds easily which enthusiasts from urban areas could not possibly succeed in. Villages would be the real cultural centres of India in future and rural teachers had an important part to play. They needed to be paid more and respected, and the present ban on their association in schemes of village welfare and co-operation, should be raised The urban teacher contributed to the national welfare. Towering figures like the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Prof. Kharve, Devadhar, Sir Venkataratnam, the late K. B. Ramanthan, Sir Radha Krishnan, Principal Seshadri and a host of other glorious personages in the teaching line have shown what a modern teacher ought to be and could do, and their contribution to society was monumental. All teachers could make themselves indispensable to society by their work, and thereby show that the problem of the Indian nation was at bottom the work of the Indian teacher. Regarding University men, they were not contributing to society as they should. Except the solitary instance of the late P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, there were few who had made a mark. Highly paid University men owed a duty to society. They ought to enlighten society by talking on current problems of world importance in economics and politics.

The Chairman, Rev. Fr. M. Amalorpavam, pointed out how Mr. K. S Srikantan had touched upon the darker side and Mr Sunda, the brighter side of the teachers and society. He then explained the purport of the recent Lindsay Commission Report which aimed to make colleges real social centres by giving greater opportunities for intimate contact of the teacher and the pupil in the college hall. Schools might be made real social centres by developing extra-mural activities. As the speaker stated, teachers could broadcast knowledge in the ways suggested. But the heavy syllabus and curriculum were standing in the way of their being useful as they wished. In the present state of affairs, students' debating societies might be made the vehicle of social service ideas. Students might be made to assimilate them. Teachers might instil moral qualities in them which would prove beneficial to society. This kind of inspiring pupils was a work which teachers might be proud of.

After a vote of thanks by the Secretary, the meeting came to a close at about 8 p.m.

The Educators' Day of the Education Week was celebrated in the Union Xian High School with Rev. Fr. M. Amalorpavam, S.J, in the chair and Prof. C. A. Krishnamurthi, M.A., F.R Econ. S. speaking on 'Aims in Education.'

In his concluding remarks the Chairman emphasised that education was needed more than instruction. There was no doubt an apparent conflict between the geniuses of various school subjects but there was an underlying unity. Each tended to bring out some trait in the pupil. Teachers should also aim to form the character of the students which should be the primary aim They should introduce a 'humaneness' in education and also educate themselves.

The Secretary thanked all those who had taken part in bringing the Education Week to a successful close and hoped that all teachers would be permeated with a sturdy optimism and buoyant cheerfulness in their noble work from day to day, regardless of the numbing vicissitudes of life

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V. M. HIGH SCHOOL BODINAYAKANUR.

Under the auspices of the V. M. High School Teachers' Association, Bodinayakanur, the Parents' Day and the Educators' Day of the Education Week were celebrated with great enthusiasm on the 19th and 20th October.

On the first day, M.R.Ry. C. V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Avl., L.M.S., B.S.Sc., Municipal Health Officer occupied the chair. After prayer, M.R.Ry. Y. Viswanatha Iyer, Avl., M.A., L.T., Headmaster and President of the Association, welcomed the parents and other members of the public assembled in a brief speech. He was followed by Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyar, B.A., L.T., who delivered a lecture on 'Parental Co-operation' Mr. G. Pethanan, B.A., a citizen of the place, made an impressive speech on 'what the public expects from schools' Mr V. Sundaram Ayyar, B.A., L.T, then followed with a lecture on 'Education—An Investment.' There was a musical entertainment by Mr. D Balasubramania Iyer, a member of the staff, with accompaniments after which the Chairman spoke briefly on 'Public Health and Sanitation.' With a vote of thanks proposed by the Headmaster and the distribution of fruits, etc., the meeting terminated at 7-30 p.m The audience directly moved to the open ground where the scouts and cubs of the school group went through an interesting programme of camp-fire entertainments for half an hour.

On the second day, there was a football match between the staff and students in the evening after which a public meeting was held at 5-30 p.m., under the presidency of Prof. C A. Krishnamurti Rao, M.A., F.R. Econ. S., of the Madura College. After prayer and the President's preliminary remarks, Mr. Y. Viswanatha Iyer, M.A., L.T., delivered a lecture on 'Some Aspects of English Teaching in our Secondary Schools'. This was followed by another lecture on 'How Scouting Aids and Supplements Schoolwork' by Mr. N. Subbarama Iyer, B.A., L.T. The Chairman then delivered an interesting speech on 'Teachers and Society.' With a vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary, Mr. R. Sankararamasubramanyam, the function terminated at 8-15 p.m.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, PERIYAKULAM

The South Indian Education Week celebrations were begun in the Victoria Memorial High School, Periyakulam, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, the Programme for the day being 'the Parents' Day'. Punctually at 4-30 p.m., all the teachers and students along with many parents assembled in the central hall M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb P S. Nalluswamy Naidu Garu, Retired Deputy Controller of Military Accounts and President, Bench Court, Periyakulam, was proposed to the chair. After prayer, M.R.Ry. M. R. Rangaswamy Ayyangar Avl., M.A., L.T., the Headmaster of the school, welcomed all the parents in a neat little speech and also pointed out to the audience the significance of the Education Week. M.R.Ry. D. Lakshmana Iyer, Avl., Vakil, Periyakulam, then delivered a very interesting lecture in Tamil on 'What Parents expect of Schools.' The Headmaster then addressed the audience on "The Parents' Responsibility to schools". He briefly enumerated the various lines in which the activities of the teachers in the school are directed, and laid special stress on the attempts made by them to develop sound character in the boys in all the intra-mural activities of the school. Besides, he expatiated upon the value and importance of the scout movement. He finally pointed out that the best results, all along the line could be produced only when the parents also learnt to co-operate with the school-staff in all their earnest endeavours. He appealed specially to parental co-operation and also incidentally alluded to some of the urgent needs and requirements of the school (i.e.) want of sufficient accommodation, and inadequacy of playgrounds and furniture. In conclusion, he laid stress on the advantages of forming a parents' association, and what such an association could do to improve the condition of the school (The Chairman in his concluding remarks observed that he was fully convinced of the need for the formation of the Parents' association. As it was the unanimous opinion of the house to form the association then and there M.R.Ry Lt N. Ramabhadra Nayak, Avl., Zamindar of Vadagarai and Doddappanayakkanur, and Chairman, Municipal Council, Periyakulam, was elected as the President of the associa-

tion, M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb P. S. Nalluswami Naidu Garu, was elected as the Vice-President; and M.R.Ry. A. Rathnam Chettiar Avl., Hony. Magistrate, and M.R.Ry. K. G. Thiruvenkadatha Iyengar, Avl., B.A., L.T., Assistant V. M. High School, Periyakulam, were elected as the Joint Secretaries. 25 Parents were enrolled as members of the association.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and the distribution of sandal and pansupari the meeting came to a close for the day.

The Health Day in connection with the celebration of the Education Week was celebrated on Wednesday, the 19th instant The public meeting was presided over by Dr. Zacharias, L.M.S., Medical Officer in charge of the local Government Hospital.

Mr. K. G. Thiruvenkadatha Iyengar, B.A., L.T., first assistant of this school, spoke on "What the school does to promote sound health." He first illustrated how the regular routine work of the school tended to contribute to the regular and punctual habits on the part of the pupils leading to proper formation of health. He also touched upon the teaching of hygiene in school and the conduct of the compulsory Physical Education classes guided by a special Director of Physical Education appointed by the Madura District Board He next proceeded to deal with the question of Medical Inspection and clearly demonstrated how this helped several boys to remove the defects standing in the way of their better progress and advancement. In conclusion, he made out a strong case for the revival of the medical inspection in schools and hinted at the part which the Parents' Association had to play in this direction.

Dr. S. Pitchumani, M B B.S., Honorary Surgeon, then addressed the audience on schools and medical inspection He at the outset pointed out how diseases often grew without the patient being aware of it, and therefore advocated the necessity for precautionary measures with the help of suitable examples. He illustrated how ignorance on health matters might lead to disastrous consequences

He next gave some valuable advice to boys with a view to improve their health and secure purity of mind and thought. He then adverted to the subject of medical inspection and expressed regret that the instructions in the medical card were not generally very definite and helpful to the parents He then explained how imperative it was for boys, teachers parents and medical officers to properly co-operate with one another in making the scheme really fruitful.

He expressed regret that the present retrenchment policy of the Government in this direction was really doing much disservice to the younger generation. The address was throughout very interesting and instructive.

The President, in winding up the proceedings, briefly summed up the general defects of boys under four broad analytical heads, namely, (1) Defective blood, (2) Defective nutrition, (3) Defective system of education, and (4) Defective guidance. He ably remarked that the habit of frequently examining boys and burdening them with heavy syllabuses really tended to impede their speedy intellectual development and recommended the allotment of longer hours for games and recreation. With a vote of thanks, the meeting came to a happy termination. Several parents attended the meeting to-day also.

The "Children's Day" in connection with the celebration of the South Indian Education Week in the Victoria Memorial High School, Periyakulam, was fixed up for the last day of the week, i.e., Friday, the 21st instant. The premises of the school and the central hall were decorated gaily with flags, festoons and evergreens and they presented a festive appearance. The meeting began with prayer and music, M.R.Ry. O. Sankaran, Avl., B.A, B.L, the District Munsiff of the place, occupying the chair. Several distinguished gentlemen of the locality and several parents graced the occasion with their presence

Music over, Mr. M. R. Krishnamurthi, a student of the VI Form, read an essay on "My Teachers and my Indebtedness to them." It was very much appreciated by the whole gathering.

Then Rev. Fr. Susai Regis, S.J., gave very many valuable pieces of advice to the school children, calculated to improve their general character and physique M.R.Ry. N. Panchapakesa Iyer Avl., a very experienced teacher of the Tinnevelly District, then addressed the gathering.

The President, in his concluding remarks, laid special stress on gentlemanly behaviour by the students of the school. He also suggested the advisability of meeting once in a month to carry on the work aimed at by the Education Week.

M.R.Ry M. R. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avl., M.A., L.T, Headmaster of the school, while proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the President and all visitors, briefly reviewed the proceedings of the whole week and made a very fervent appeal to the newly formed Parents' Association to join hands with the school staff in the educational advancement of the children. He also expressed that the future of the school depended largely on the munificence of gentlemen like Lt. N. Rama

Bhadra Nayak Avl., Zemindar of Vadagarai and Doddappanavakanur, and President of the Parents' Association, and M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb P. S. Nalluswami Naidu Garu, Vice-President of the association.

M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb P. S. Nalluswami Naidu Garu gave a brief treat to the children at the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting finally terminated with pleasant music by very young school children.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, MELUR

In response to the appeal made by the South India Teachers' Union to celebrate the Education Week, the Teachers' Association of the Board High School, Melur, observed the "Parents' Day" of the Education Week in the High School premises with great eclat on Monday, the 17th October 1932. At 6 p.m. the proceedings commenced under the presidentship of Abdulla Khan Ghori Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, Melur. After prayer, M R Ry. T. S Ramanatha Iyer Avl, B.A., L.T, Headmaster of the institution, delivered a lecture on "Parental Co-operation." He pointed out how the schools built upon the foundation laid in the home and incidentally compared the influence of the home with that of the school. He also emphasised the need for better understanding and co-operation between the school and the home and the need for forming an association of the parents of the locality. M.R Ry. D. R. Subramania Iyer Avl., Vakil, Melur, Dr. M. N. Venkataraman, L M.P., Medical Practitioner, Melur, M.R.Ry. Kanagasabapathy Chettiar Avl., responded realizing the need for such an organisation and signified their assent to become members of such an association. Then a Parents' Association was formed with the Chairman of the evening as President and the Headmaster as the Secretary. The President, in his concluding remarks, stressed on the importance of such associations and the need for working them efficiently. With a vote of thanks to the chair and the distribution of pansupari the meeting came to a close.

The "Health Day" of the week was celebrated on Tuesday the 18th October 1932, with great enthusiasm. A public meeting was held with Dr. Natarajan, L.M P, the local Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as Chairman. In his introductory speech the Chairman dealt at length on how a knowledge of hygiene would pave the way for sound health of the pupils. He pointed out that parents should shake off their apathy and pay greater attention to the rectification of the defect pointed out in the course of the medical inspection. Mr. T. N. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., L.T., Assistant, Board High School, in the course of his supplementary speech, deplored that such an important item as medical inspection should have come in for retrenchment at the hands of the Government. Then Mr. K. S. Ramasami Iyer, Assistant, Board High School, Melur, explained in a short speech the importance of playgrounds and how the physical exercise improves the health of the pupils.

On the third day, Wednesday, 19th Oct. 1932, M R.Ry M. L. Narayana Iyer Avl., B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Melur, delivered a lecture on "How Schools teach the Machinery of Government" to a crowded gathering of the parents and the elite of the public. In the course of his lecture, he observed how schools can promote the ideals of true citizenship and concluded with a fervent appeal that Indian History should be taught in the true national spirit and that our pupils should be taught to revere our great men. This was followed by an impressive lecture on the "Scout Movement" by Mr K. S. Mahadeva Iyer, Assistant and Scoutmaster, Board High School, Melur. After describing in detail the origin and growth of the movement and the ideals which it stands for he emphasised on the need for the formation of a local Scout Association in order to promote the real Scout spirit among the pupils and the public of the locality. Then a local Scout Association was formed with Rev. M S. Thirithuvathason as President and the Scoutmaster of the school as Secretary.

Next day, Thursday, 20th October, 1932, was the "Teachers' Day." A public meeting was held under the presidency of M.R.Ry. K. S. Venkatarama Iyer, Avl, B.A., Vakil, Melur. A lecture on "The Role of the Teacher in Society" was delivered by Mr. T. N. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., L.T., Assistant, Board High School, Melur. He was followed by Mr. T. Sangu Pulavar, Tamil Pandit, who spoke in Tamil and pointed out what part the teacher played in ancient times and what status he holds now in society. The President, in his concluding remarks, pointed out how the greatness of the pre-War Germany was due to the able work done by the German professors and teachers, how the five-year plan in Soviet Russia was responsible for the removal of a large percentage of illiteracy and finally pleaded for a liberal grant to education by the Government.

Friday, 21st October 1932, was the "Children's Day." A varied and interesting programme was gone through. The day began at 5 p.m precisely with a demonstration of physical activities by the pupils of the school. It was followed by a dis-

play of Scout activities. In spite of inclement weather there was a record gathering. Rev. M. S. Thiruthuvathason presided on the occasion. After Kolattam and Kummi by the girl pupils of the school, the boys exhibited their musical talents which was much appreciated by the audience. Then followed a lecture on "The Advantages of the Co-operative Movement and how Teachers help to promote it," by Dr. M. N. Venkataraman, L.M.P., Secretary, Melur Co-operative Urban Bank. The lecturer observed how the starting of students' co-operative societies, hostels, etc., could help to foster the true co-operative spirit and how the teachers on whom depended the formation of the character of the pupils could best promote the aims of the movement. A variety entertainment by the pupils of the schools followed the lecture. Items like comic, hypnotism, fancy dress, etc., were very much appreciated by the audience. The President, in his concluding remarks, said that he appreciated the activities of the pupils and hoped that the school would render a long and useful service to the locality. In winding up the proceedings, the Headmaster acknowledged the great co-operation of the parents and the public which really contributed towards the success of the celebration of the Education Week.

PARAMAKUDI

Under the auspices of the Raja Sethupathi High School Teachers' Association, Paramakudi, the Education Week was celebrated with much eclat, in the school premises, under the presidentship of M.R.Ry. T. A. Subbiah Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., the local District Munsiff.

On 17—10—1932, the "Parents' Day" was celebrated. Many parents were present. Mr. N. Venkateswara Sarma, B.A., Vakil, delivered an interesting lecture on "Parents' Co-operation." During the course of his lecture he pointed out that the teachers alone, however qualified they might be, could not do much to give real education to their children. Parents' co-operation alone could complete the teachers' work at school.

Mr. M. R. Sundaram Iyer, B.A., B.L., also a parent, delivered a lecture on "What a citizen expects from schools." He said that the aim of the school should be to produce good citizens of the country. Apart from the instruction that is given in schools, more care should be bestowed upon training the good character of the pupils. The disciplined life in school should enable the pupil to lead a happy and worthy life in his manhood.

Mr. K. Krishnan Nair, B.A., L.T., the Headmaster of the school, made a humorous speech on "The Needs of the school." Among the several needs he pointed out, were, the parents' co-operation, suitable playgrounds for the boys and provision for opening elementary classes below the fourth standard.

Mr. P. Ramanatha Iyer, B.A., L.T., made an appeal for the formation of a Parents' Association. It was decided to form one very shortly. After the concluding remarks from the chair, the function came to a close with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer, B.A., L.T., the Secretary of the Teachers' Association.

On 18—10—'32, the "Health Day" was celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. K. Krishnan Nair, B.A., L.T., the President of the Teachers' Association. Mr. P. S. Venkatachari, B.A., L.T., the Games Superintendent of the school, delivered a lecture on "The school sports and the healthy minds and bodies." During the course of his lecture he pointed out the several advantages of the indigenous exercises and team games. He requested the public to see that their children are properly equipped to take part in all the games in the school. After the concluding remarks of the Chairman the function came to a close with a vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary.

The third day of the Education Week was celebrated on 19—10—'32 with Mr. T. A. Subbiah Pillai, B.A., B.L., the District Munsiff, in the chair. Mr. P. S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., delivered an interesting lecture on "The Scout Movement as instrument for promoting Ideals of Citizenship." He said that the Scout Movement was the best instrument in training a boy to become a good citizen. He traced the growth of the movement from the beginning and also pointed out the several good results that have been achieved of it.

Another interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. E. Ramaswami Iyer, B.A., on "The Schools as training ground for future citizenship." He said how the schools could produce the best citizen, not only by imparting oral instruction in class rooms, but also by the extra-mural activities of the school. The discipline in school, the sports, the Scout Movement, the Literary Societies, the Bhajana Sabhas, all form the suitable training ground for future citizenship.

The Chairman, in agreeing with the views of the lecturer, pointed out that the schools alone were the best institutions for producing the best citizens.

On 20—10—'32, the "Teachers' Day" was celebrated when Mr. P. Ramanatha Iyer delivered a lecture upon "The Ethics of Teaching Profession." He exhorted the teachers to create class conscience, to join the S. I. T. U, and to raise themselves by their own efforts bearing in mind the motto of the "South Indian Teacher,"

On 21—10—'32, the "Educators' Day" was celebrated when Mr. P. Ramanatha Iyer delivered a lecture on "Tagore's Santineketan." He described vividly the ideals and working of the Santiniketan Mr G. Sundaram Iyengar, B A., delivered a lecture in Tamil on "Our Mother Tongue and its Greatness." He pointed out the greatness of the language of Tamil and appealed to the teachers to have Tamil as the medium of instruction in schools. With a recitation of a few prayers from Tagore's "Gitanjali" by Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer, B A., L.T, the function came to a close.

On 22—10—'32, the "Children's Day" was celebrated in which the school pupils took a great part. Some boys and girls of the school entertained the audience with songs. Mr. S. Sundaram Iyer, B.A, L.T., delivered a lecture on "Suryanamaskaram." The display by Scouts that was conducted by Mr. A. Sankarakrishna Iyer, the Scoutmaster, was very much appreciated. A demonstration of indigenous exercises was exhibited by the pupils. V. Narayanaswami, a student of V Form made a speech on "Students" After the concluding remarks of the chair the function came to a close, with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. K. Krishnan Nair, B.A., L T., the President of the Teachers' Association.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, SHOLAVANDAN.

In connection with the South Indian Education Week, the Teachers' Association, Board High School, Sholavandan, celebrated with great eclat the "Health Day" and the "Parents' Day" on the 20th and 21st respectively. A special Committee consisting of two leading men from the public, the Headmaster of the local Boys' Elementary School and two members from the Teachers' Association was appointed to be in charge of the celebration

On the Health Day Dr. Doraisami Naidu, L M.P., of the local L. F. Dispensary, presided over the function. An interesting programme of physical demonstration and Scout display was gone through at the outset in the school grounds. After prayer and songs, Mr. E S. Sundararaja Iyengar delivered a lecture on what schools can do to promote the health of the school-going population. It was followed by another funny discourse on physical education and its importance by Mr. N. Sankaranarayana Iyer, B.A., L.T. Mr Eswaramoorthi Pillai, the Director of Physical Education, spoke a few words emphasising the importance of healthy citizens for the future welfare of the country. With the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. B. S. Gopala Iyer, the Secretary of the Teachers' Association and the convener of the special Committee and the distribution of pansupari the meeting terminated.

On the Parents' Day a number of parents who had been specially invited for the occasion thronged the central hall of the school and Mr. M. Ramakrishna Iyer, an influential parent, presided over the occasion After prayer and songs, Mr. Ramaswami Iyer of Thengarai delivered a lecture on "The Responsibility of Parents towards Schools." It was followed by another learned discourse on "Parental Co-operation," by Mr. B. S. Gopala Iyer, B.A., L.T. Mr. Santhanakrishna Mudaliar, a parent, read an interesting paper on "What Parents expect of Schools." Mr. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, another parent, spoke a few words about discipline in the school. Mr. A. Israel, M.A., L.T., the Headmaster, made a few remarks about the same.

Mr Ramaswami Iyer moved a resolution about the advisability of constructing a suspension bridge over Vaigai to enable boys from the other side of the river to cross it in times of flood. It was seconded by Mr Sivaramakrishna Iyer. An amendment was moved by Mr. A. Venkatachariar that a deputation of parents must wait on the Collector and the District Board President to represent the matter. Seconded by Mr Chinniah Iyer, it was accepted by the mover. The amended resolution was passed unanimously.

The Chairman, in his concluding remarks, said that it would be advisable to teach the non-language subjects in Tamil and impart some religious instruction along with moral instruction. Much enthusiasm was shown by the parents The function came to a close with the vote of thanks proposed by the convener on behalf of the Committee and the distribution of pansupari

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THE "NADARS SARASWATHI VILASA VIDYASALA," PATTIVIRANPATTY

"Teachers' Day," 17—10—'32—The Education Week, the first of its kind here, commenced today with M R Ry. J. Krishnan Avl., B A, L.T., Headmaster, N S V. V Sala, and Ex-Secretary of the Madras District Elementary Teachers' Association in the chair Mr. D Victor, the first assistant of the above school, gave a brief address on "Child and Modern Education." He first dealt with the importance of knowing the child-mind and

pointed out how self-learning was more important than instruction. The president, in his concluding remarks, said that the child was the centre of the educative process. Self-expression was the key-note of modern education and dwelt on the Dalton Plan, Project Method, etc. He said, "Modern education tries to make children 'fountains' not 'reservoirs'."

"Ladies' Day," 18—10—'32.—The Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Madura Range, Mrs. I. Ignatius, B.A., L.T., spoke to the ladies of the place on "Female Education." The girls of today were going to be the wives and mothers of to-morrow. A wife must be a fit-help-mate to her husband and woman is a noble partner with man, not a dependant on him. It is the mother that the new born babe sees first and the greatness of the child is in large measure due to the early foundations laid by the mother. She exhorted the audience not to neglect the education of their girls.

Almost all the ladies of the place honoured the occasion with their presence.

"Parents' Day," 19—10—'32.—Rev. Martin Taylor, B.D., the Chairman of the West Local Council, and Pastor of the Batlagundu Church, spoke on "Parental Co-operation." He pointed out that children spent only a fraction of the day in the school, whilst most of the time was spent outside. The parent must heartily co-operate with the school if he wanted a harmonious development of character, ability and physique in his son.

The President, Mr. Krishnan, compared the parent and the teacher to the two banks of a river which determined its onward flow. He also pointed out that the obverse and the reverse sides of the coin must be all right, if the coin had to gain currency. He said that children were the sweetest gifts of Heaven and the teacher deserved as much co-operation as was extended to the family doctor.

"Scouts' Day," 20—10—'32.—There was a short display of the Saraswathi Troop. Mr. B. A. Subrahmaniam, Scoutmaster, Board High School, Batlagundu, spoke on "The History of the Scout Movement" and how it was an excellent movement for the laying of the foundation of a boy's character.

Mr. J. Krishnan, in winding up the proceeding, pointed out how Scouting implemented school work. He said that a clever bad man was not a contradiction in terms The inventor of the asphyxiating gas was certainly a clever man, but it was satanic cleverness. Scouting aimed at making a useful, good man of the child, let alone cleverness. In that sense, it was a corrective of mere intellectual education.

"Children's Day," 21—10—'32.—The children of the school went round the village, to the accompaniment of music by pupils with flags flying, "Jais" renting the air. On assembling at the school courtyard, Mr. Rajagopala Iyengar, Headmaster of the Board School, Ayyampalayam, gave a short talk on the duties of the children towards the school. Mr. J Krishnan, the President, asked them to love their *Alma Mater* and hoped that the school was their home, temple and playground of the children. With the distribution of sweets to the children and Pansupari to the public, and the singing of the National Anthem, the celebration came to a happy end.

RAMNAD

The Teachers' Association, Rajah's High School, Ramnad, began the Education Week celebration on Monday, 17th October, 1932, at 5 p.m., in the school hall. M.R.Ry. G. Damodhara Mudaliar Avl., B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Ramnad, delivered the opening address. The S. I. T. U was first congratulated upon its organisation of this week and upon the prospects of its creating a proper atmosphere, in the various centres of the Presidency, for active co-operation, among all concerned with the education of the young. The officer explained how our "Dasara" or "Navarathri" celebrations, every year, struck him as a real Education Week celebration, in spirit, and now, it has been the custom amongst us, from times long past, to benefit by the exhibition of talents by poets, musicians, sportsmen, teachers, and all other workmen, on these occasions. Similar inducements, to show to the world around, the nature and spirit of the work, done by the teachers and educators to the taught, has been sought to be given, to all in the Presidency, by the efforts of the S. I. T U. It was then pointed out, that the popular notion of parents is, to expect the schools to benefit the children to succeed well and easily in their wage-earning endeavours and that the school could only cultivate in the individual, a thirsting taste for literature, habits of reading and writing, ability to express himself clearly, simply and correctly, and above all, aim to build up, a robust constitution, a radiating personality and an attractive character.

The address was then followed by an interesting and instructive lecture on "School Hygiene," by M R.Ry T. S. Adhi Subrahmanyam Avl. M.B B S., D.S.Sc., D.P.H., D.H.O, Ramnad. Beginning from school sites, buildings, furniture and equipment, the lecturer impressively, though

briefly, dealt with proper ventilation and lighting arrangements for school children and made suggestions to suit South Indian conditions. The system of water supply in schools, came in for useful constructive criticism and the doctor advised the use of a small tank with taps, in preference to the mud pots and the tin cannisters usually in exhibition. Referring to the hygiene of the pupils, he spoke of (1) proper school sessions, (2) an elaborate and graded course of hygiene teaching, to cultivate from childhood at school and at home, a lasting and growing knowledge of the principles of health and sanitation, to be carried on to later life, (3) the necessity for greater attention to the physical side of the education, (4) proper care to ensure facilities for enough rest, and finally, (5) the crying need of our times, nutrition to the child, the future citizen of the nation. Examinations affect the physiology of the child, and are unnecessary in the earlier stages and even up to the High School standard. Punishments should suit the nature of the child. The kind of work done by teachers, throughout their life-time, tends to cause in them, a sort of mental fixation which gradually undermines them and drives cheer out of them. Two remedies were suggested to get over this tendency. (1) The teacher should have a hobby and (2) He should be a sportsman. It is useful to play games with the students in the playground, but the teacher cannot afford to lose the advantages of moving with his equals in other walks of life, outside the school playground. This is a necessary palliative for the superiority complex which will otherwise predominate in him, if he spends his entire leisure in the midst of his students.

On Wednesday, the 20th October, 1932, M.R.Ry. K. S Subrahmania Iyer Avl., B.A., L.T., delivered a lecture on "Parental Responsibility." In the course of the lecture, he explained how the parent, the teacher and the state had to co-operate in the child's education. In advanced countries of to-day, like Great Britain, America, Russia, Japan, etc., the importance of the state's aid in the matter has been very well realised, and the state deems it its primary duty to the nation, to bring up properly and educate suitably, its future citizen. Considering conditions in India, since we have to still await the dawn of that bright period of adequate state aid in education, the responsibility falls entirely upon the teacher and the parent. The teacher has to work under serious handicaps. The lecturer, therefore, put in a vehement plea to the parents to shake off their indifference and to be up with the times in the matter of fighting for proper state attention to the child. Instances were then cited from History and from personal experience, to show how proper parental care to the child's education had contributed towards later greatness.

M.R.Ry. V. Marimuthu Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., in his address as President, sympathised with the condition of the Indian parents and maintained that their poverty and illiteracy were the main reasons for their so-called indifference. It was therefore pointed out that the teacher should attempt first to educate the parent to understand his duties, to co-operate with and supplement, at home, what the teacher strived to accomplish at school.

RAJAPALAYAM (RAMNAD DISTRICT).

The Education Week organised by the Teachers' Association Board High School. Rajapalayam, was inaugurated by M.R.Ry T Purushotham Mudaliar Avergal, Secretary, Ramnad District Board, at 5 p.m, on Monday, the 17th instant

In the course of his address he said that the Education Week was welcome, as it brought together the varied interests concerned with education, such as teachers, parents, pupils. and the management for exchange of thought and for mutual co-operation in shaping educational policy. He appealed to the teachers to outgrow their inferiority complex and take a leading part in social and public affairs, since they were best fitted to do so by dint of their general culture and knowledge of child-training. Social work, in the form of rural library service, adult education through night schools, etc., may be done by teachers' referring to parents, the distinguished President said that the Education Week afforded them a golden opportunity to organise Associations, where they could discuss the various educational problems and determine what kind of education they would like to give their children The President added that it would be for the good of the country, if parents disabused their minds of "Education for the sake of appointment" and realised that schools were really centres to train the children for true citizenship As regards control of education, the President put in an emphatic plea for less state control, the speedy abolition of communal institutions, and the scrapping of differnt controlling agencies

The opening speech of the President was followed by a lecture on the "Needs of our schools" by M. R. Ry P A. C. Ramaswamy Raja Avergal, President, Panchayat Board, Rajapalayam. He stressed the fact that the New Education must be founded on the old and that the pressing need of

to-day is education with a vocational bias, without which the unemployment problem cannot be solved. The next speaker, M. R. Ry. Gopala Iyengar Avergal, B.A., the local Sub-Registrar, dealt briefly with the duties of parents and pointed out how they could best help the teachers in securing the all-round development of pupils.

In the course of his concluding remarks, the President, congratulated Mr. C. R. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Science Assistant, for the excellent Science Exhibition he had arranged, which attracted many visitors. The President was garlanded amidst cheers and with a vote of thanks to the chair the first day's function terminated.

On the Health Day (18-10-32) there was an interesting lecture on "The Preservation of Health among Students" by S. Janakiram, Esq.

The Childrens' Day (19-10-32) was celebrated with elocution contests among pupils, who competed eagerly for prizes awarded by M.R.Ry. R. V Ramasundaram Pillai Avergal, Pannaiyar, of Rajapalayam. A discourse on the lives of great men who could best serve as models to the rising generation, was given by Mr. S. Venkatakrishna Iyengar, B.A, L.T, History Assistant. There were also two learned lectures on "Mind and its cultivations" and "Valmiki and Kambar compared" by Mr. K. Narasimhachari, Junior Tamil Pandit.

One special feature of the week here is the setting apart of a day (20-10-32) for Girls, presided over by Mrs. Pannaiyar who gave wholsesome advice to the assembled girls. "Female Education" was the subject of a lecture by M. R. Ry. V. Ramachandra Iyer, Avl, Headmaster of the local school.

SATTUR

In connection with the above celebration the local High Schools celebrated the Education Week on 22-10-32 in the premises of the S. H. N. E High School which was decorated with festoons and exhibition of Education Week placards. S. Parthasarathi Iyengar Esq.., B.A, M.L, Assisttant Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi, presided. The girls of the S H. N. Mary Girls' School entertained the audience with Kummi and Kolattam. Mr S. Dandapani B A., L.T, delivered a lecture on "Social Service and schools". He pointed out that schools were the best places for inculcating the spirit of Social Service in the plastic minds of youths, and schools must instil into the minds of the pupils the principles of fraternity, liberty, equality, and the spirit of 'we-ness'. He suggested the starting of a Social Service League in schools to carry out useful work in 'slum areas' by periodical lectures, cinema shows, short play and circulating libraries. He stressed the necessity of starting a library which must carry books to the doors of the readers. He dwelt at length on the five laws of library Science and concluded that library and adult schools would remove the appalling illiteracy and that service is the living religion which would combat all the evils around us.

Mr. Ramanujachari, B.A, B.L., delivered an interesting lecture on 'Parents and teachers'. He said that parents must take a great delight in visiting the schools now and then and have a free talk with the teachers as to how they could be useful to the school and the pupils. He regretted that in spite of the existence of two High Schools in Sattur there was no 'Parents' Association' and he appealed to them to start one as early as possible.

Mr. Barboza, B.A., B.L., the District Munsiff, spoke on the "Education Week". The parents he said, must take an active part and co-operate with the organisers if they cared for the welfare of their children.

Then he paid a glowing tribute to the South Indian Teachers' Union, the starters of the Education Week celebration at the right time to show to the public the greatness and importance of their work.

The President stated that the celebration of the Education Week would rouse the lethargic public and would serve really the purpose if one and all recognised the importance that the welfare of the children depended entirely upon teachers and schools. He said that every one was a teacher by instinct and so he must do his best to ameliorate the status and condition of the teachers.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Chakravarthi Iyengar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster and the distribution of sandal and pansupari the meeting terminated.

KARAIKUDI

The Education Week in Karaikudi commenced on Monday the 17th of October, when teachers, assembled in large numbers in the High School Hall and were treated to light refreshments by the High School Teachers' Association. This year's celebration was held under the presidency of the Headmaster, Mr. N. S. Venkatarama Aiyar, M A., L.T. Speeches were made stressing the need for the teachers improving the quality of their work and their social status. After thanking the Chairman and organisers, the meeting dispersed.

The Children's and the Parents' Days of the Education Week took place on Thursday the 20th and on Friday the 21st of October. The first took the

form of a variety entertainment by school children, who all met in S. M. S. High School Hall. The day was thoroughly enjoyed from start to finish, and the High School Teachers' Association arranged to distribute fruits and cakes among the children.

The Parents' Day was also celebrated in the High School Hall on the next day under the Presidency of Mr. V Krishnaswami Ayyar, Deputy Inspector of Schools. The meeting began with entertaining scenes, songs and feats shown by High School pupils. The Headmaster, Mr. N. S. Venkatarama Aiyar, led the speeches by showing in what ways the co-operation of parents was particularly wanted for effective school work. This was followed by several teachers and parents, all of whom stressed on the needed co-operation. As the outcome of the speeches a committee was appointed to organise a Parents' Association in Karaikudi. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

AMBASAMUDRAM

The Education Week was inaugurated here on Wednesday the 19th instant and came to an end on Saturday the 22nd October There was a varied programme including Mass Drill, Music, Elocution, Farces and Lectures.

On the first day Mr. K. Sankaranarayana Iyer, B.A., L.T, spoke on "Parental co-operation" and Mr. S R. Subramania Iyer on "Hygiene" with Dr. N. Navanithakrishna Pillai in the chair. In his lecture, Mr. K. Sankaranarayana Iyer dwelt on the necessity for a greater understanding and co-operation than at present between teachers and parents and indicated the various ways in which it could be secured. How old-world methods of life conduced more to health than modern methods of life was emphasised by Mr. S. R. Subramania Iyer in his talk on "Hygiene."

Under the presidency of Mr. R. Rajagopala Iyer, District Munsiff, Ambasamudram, Mr. K A. Sivagnanam Pillai, President, Shermadevi Taluk Board, delivered on the 20th instant a lecture on "Tirukural" and Mr. T. S Venkatarama Iyer, B.A., L.T., on "Soviet Education." With his wonted fervour Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai pleaded for a wider study of the immortal work of Tiruvalluvar which he looked upon as the Bible of the Hindus which contained the essence of Hindu religion and philosophy. The flexibility of the curriculum, the enormous provision made for pre-school education, the entire absence of examinations, the emphasis laid on the social side of pupils' activities, elimination of compulsory religious instruction, abolition of corporal punishment, the introduction of co-operation in all grades and the encouragement for popular education were stated to be the salient features of the Soviet educational programme.

On the third day, Mr. A. S Srinivasa Ayyangar, B.A, L.T., addressed the gathering on "Teachers and the Co-operative Movement," Mr. H. N. Tirumalaiswami Iyer, B.A., Vakil, Ambasamudram, presiding The lecturer dealt with the importance of the Co-operative Movement and the different phases of its activity. The Scouts of the schools enacted "The Tragic Denouement" which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

The main item in the last day's function was a lecture on "Geography and Internationalism" given by Mr. T. S. Sundaram Iyer, B.A., with Mr. A. D. Ramaswami Iyer, B.A., Vakil, Ambasamudram, in the chair. According to the lecturer Geography did not consist in the mere study of countries, mountains, rivers, exports and imports, but in a sympathetic understanding and knowledge of human Geography which alone would conduce to an international outlook, an outlook which was sorely needed in this war-worn world. The proceedings came to a close with Mr. S. K. Swami Ayyangar's delightful performance on the "Bul-Bul-Thara."

The public of the locality evinced considerable interest in the celebrations of the Education Week and their hearty co-operation which was seen in their readiness to preside over the different meetings as well as in their attendance in large numbers at the meetings, made the celebrations the huge success they were

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PATTAMADAI

Under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, High School, Pattamadai, the South Indian Education Week was celebrated in the school buildings on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th instant. Invitations were sent to the parents and guardians of the pupils and the general public to attend the celebrations. The meetings took place in the spacious hall of the school, which was tastefully decorated with beautiful pictures of plant life, animal life and human activities, and also health charts and placards of educational interest At the southern end of the hall was put up an Exhibition of interesting handicrafts of pupils and teachers neatly arranged.

The "Parents' Day" came off at 4-45 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant under the presidency of M.R Ry. P. S. Harihara Iyer Avl, a prominent citizen of the village. In spite of the wide invitations, only about 30 parents and sympathisers attended the meeting. The proceedings began

with prayer after which the President opened the Exhibition. M.R.Ry. T. S Subbier Avl., B A., L.T., the Headmaster of the school, welcomed the gentlemen in a short speech and spoke to them about their duties and responsibilities towards schools. He pointed out in detail the various ways in which the development of the physical, mental and moral powers of the pupils was being attended to, and specially referred to some of the extra-class activities, such as team-games, handicrafts and excursions As new feature of this year, he mentioned the running, by the students themselves, of a Co-operative Stores in the school, and the institution of weekly gatherings of teachers and pupils when the world news of the week were related. He added that, with the willing and active co-operation of the parents and public, much useful work can be done by teachers and pupils by way of social service In conclusion, he made an earnest appeal to the parents to come into closer contact with the teachers and discuss with them more frequently the problems of school life with special reference to their children. Then M R Ry P. S. Pitchumani Iyer Avl., B.A , L T , the First Assistant of the school, addressed the parents on "The Scout Movement," and said that the chief aims were the formation of character and the cultivation of the spirit of self-reliance and truthfulness, brotherhood and social service. He then suggested a few lines of rural reconstruction work such as the reclamation of slums and the opening of adult schools and First Aid Clinics, and said that such work can only be possible with the sympathy and support of the public. The occasion of this meeting was availed of for celebrating the Anniversary of the Parent-Teacher Association formed last year. All the office-bearers of the previous year were re-elected, with an addition of two Joint-Secretaries from among the members. A Committee consisting of some of the prominent men of the village was next formed to draft two schemes, one for social service and another for improving the finances of the school. The President, in his concluding remarks, stressed the need for parental co-operation and said that the extra-class activities, especially handicrafts and excursions, were of immense value and fitted the students for life With a vote of thanks to the President and to the gentlemen present, proposed by the Headmaster, and with the distribution of pansupari the meeting terminated at 7-30 p.m

The "Students' Day" was celebrated on Thursday the 20th instant under the presidency of M.R Ry. P R. Narasimha Iyer Avl , B.A., B.L., Advocate, Tinnevelly, and the Secretary of the School Committee. After an exciting game of Badminton and Kili-thattu, played by the pupils, the meeting commenced at 4-45 p.m. with prayer. Two recitations in English by pupils followed. Then M.R.Ry. S. V. Raghunatha Iyer Avl , B.A , L.T., the Science Assistant of the school, delivered an instructive lecture on "How Students can keep themselves Healthy." He pointed out how our ancient rules of health were quite sound, simple and practicable and that an apish following of western civilisation was both costly and injurious to health. In his concluding remarks the Chairman advised the students to keep themselves fit by a careful observance of our time-honoured practices relating to health enjoined in our Sastras. The Headmaster then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, the lecturer and the gentlemen present. With the distribution of pansupari, the meeting ended at 6-15 p.m.

TUTICORIN

The Education Week at Tuticorin was celebrated under the auspices of the Teachers' Club, Tuticorin, from the 17th to the 23rd October 1932. The function was conducted in different school centres during the week, and the managers of the schools rendered them greatest possible help to make the function a success. The distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the locality, who were interested in education, took part in the function and contributed a good deal towards the success of the week.

Monday, the 17th October, "Parents' Day." On this day the week was inaugurated by M.R Ry. J. L P. Roche Victoria Avl., Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, in the St. Xavier's Hall. In spite of heavy rains there was a large gathering consisting of teachers and parents. Mr. T. T. Sundaram Pillai, B.A., L.T., President of the Club, explained the aims and objects of the week. It was followed by an interesting lecture on "The Parental Co-operation" by Mrs. V. A. Azaria, B A., L T The learned lecturer, out of her great experience in the educational field, explained how parents are lacking in their spirit of co-operation with the teachers in the education of the young. She suggested several practical ways in which the parent can help the teacher. With a few remarks from the chair the first day's function was over.

Tuesday the 18th Oct, "The Health Day," was conducted in the S. A. V. High School Hall, with Captain Kannan Nambiar, Civil Surgeon, Tuticorin in the chair. Dr. G. Manuel delivered a lecture on "The Health of School Children." The lecturer referred to the common diseases prevail-

ing among the school going children and the means by which they could be remedied. He said that prevention is better than cure, and that children should undergo medical inspection and get immediate medical aid. He said that the medical inspection in schools must be more efficiently done and the reports of the medical inspectors should be attended to immediately by the parents. The President, in the concluding speech, spoke on Personal Hygiene of the school children and pointed out some practical methods by which diseases could be prevented. He mentioned the different kinds of food that can be given to school-going children. He insisted upon the importance of cleanliness of teeth, dress, hair, nails, etc.

Wednesday, the 19th Oct., (School as Social Centres) On this day the function was held in the Seena Vana Higher Elementary School, with Rev. John Samuel, Manager of the S. P. G Schools, Tuticorin, in the chair. Mr. Sathiah Samuel, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Caldwell High School, spoke on "Extra Class Activities." The lecturer said that education does not merely consist in the instruction given within the class-room. The school children must acquire team spirit and develop *esprit de corps* during their games. Their powers of observation and self-instruction must be improved by frequent excursions, their powers of speech and self-expression must be developed by taking part in literary and debating societies, and their character must be formed by their activities in Scouting.

Mr. E. Vennimalai Pillai, B.A, B.L, Advocate, Tuticorin, then delivered a lecture on "Schools and Citizenship." He explained how the school should be the preparatory ground for making the children good and able citizens. With a few valuable suggestions from the chair, the function came to a close.

Thursday, the 20th Oct, (Teachers and Society). This day's function was conducted in the Caldwell High School Hall when M R.Ry. R Narasimha Iyer Avl., M.A., B.L., Advocate, Tuticorin, presided. Mr R Sastha Iyer, B.A, L T., First Assistant, S. A V High School, Tuticorin, delivered a lecture on "Rural Reconstruction." He pointed out the duties of a teacher in the matter of reconstruction of our villages. He suggested several kinds of improvements based on Educational, Economical, Professional and Hygienic lines, in all of which the teacher has to play his own part. His lecture was supplemented in Tamil by Mr. V. Narasimha Aiyer of the Seena Vana School. The distinguished Chairman of the evening in his concluding speech appealed to all teachers to render their co-operation in the matter of Rural Reconstruction.

Friday the 21st October, The Educator's Day: was held in the Karapettai Nadar's Vydiasala when M R.Ry. V. M. Soundara Raja Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T., Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tuticorin, presided. Mr. A. K. David, B A., L.T., the Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools delivered a lecture on "Elementary Education", and Mr. S. Ramasubba Aiyer, B.A., L.T, of the Caldwell High School, spoke on "The Secondary Education." Several improvements on the present system of Education, both elementary and secondary were suggested by the lecturers. Such points as the vernacular medium of instruction and the retension of the C. Group subjects in the S. S. L. C scheme were much insisted upon. The President supplemented what the lecturers said and with a few further remarks he brought the function to a close.

Saturday the 22nd October, The Guild Day: This day was observed as the Guild Day. At the request of the Club, the Secretary, The Tinnevelly District Teacher's Guild, had arranged for an extraordinary session of the Guild on this day in the St Patrick's Higher Elementary School, Tuticorin. Several delegates from affiliated associations were present. The function was preceded by the meeting of the Guild Executive Committee which drafted the resolutions to be placed before the General body of the Guild on that day.

The function began with a large gathering of delegates, and the President of the Guild, Mr. S. G. Thangaswamy, B.A., L T., took the chair The president cordially welcomed the delegates. Before the business part of the programme was taken up, two interesting lectures were delivered on "The Needs of Profession," one in Tamil by Mr J. G. Sundaram, Senior Tamil Pandit, Caldwell High School, the other in English by Mr. P. S. Pattabirama Aiyer, B A, L T, Headmaster, Board High School Tenkasi. The president took up the business part of the programme, moved from the chair all the resolutions framed by the Executive The resolutions, relating to the organization of the profession, Teacher-Manager agreements, Ensuing Senate Elections, vernacular medium of instruction, introduction of Hindi in schools, etc., were unanimously passed After the concluding remarks of the president, the session came to a close with the usual vote of thanks to the president and the delegates

Sunday the 23rd October On this day the Teacher's Club was at Home to its members, as a mark of closing of the Education Week. With the exception of a few, all members were present.

After the social function a musical entertainment was given by some of the members headed by Mahan Subbaiyer. The Education Week was concluded on this day with great peace and happiness.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL KOLLEGAL.

The Teachers' Association, Board High School, Kollegal organised the celebrations of the Education Week from 17th October. The proceedings began in the after-noon at 5 p.m Mr. Devaji Rao, a leading lawyer was requested to inaugurate the Education Week and to open the Exhibition. He pointed out the importance of the celebration and declared the celebration and the Exhibition open. After prayers Mr .V. Rajagopala Ayyar, M.A , L.T., Head Master gave a short speech on "The Parent and the School". He said that parents should evince a greater interest in the affairs of the school and should co-operate with the authorities of the school for the all round development of the pupils. They should encourage the pupils to take part in games and literary associations. He said that much of the instruction in the schools would be a waste if pupils did not work some kind of revision at home. He solicited the co-operation of the parents . Another sphere in which the limitations of the teacher were great and the opportunities for the parent were ampler was the development of the character of pupils. Scouting was a useful institution and every parent should be keen in getting his children trained in scouting. Constant visits to the school to make enquiries about the pupils' progress were suggested. Mr T. A. Subba Rao, M.A , L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools spoke on "The Problem child and home". He traced the laws of heredity and requested that the parents should take great care to secure for the children suitable physical, mental and social surroundings. He insisted upon the dictum that "example is better than precept" and the higher the nature of the surroundings in which the pupils was placed the greater is the chance for the development of the pupils' faculties. He wanted to give full freedom for the free play of their children and their activities and warned against the danger of checking the individuality of the children.

Then Mr. Narahari Rao, B.Sc., B.L., read a short paper on "The schools and how they help business". He pleaded for the effective working of Elementary Schools and urged that the parent and the teachers should co-operate in finding out the facilities of the pupils and in determining for what occupations the pupils would be fit by nature and by temperament. The course of studies and syllabus must be so organised and diversified as to utilise the observations of the teacher and the parent and afford opportunities for educating the pupil for various kind of occupations and business.

"What I expect of schools" was the next subject which was dealt with by Mr. C. K. Nagaiah the leading merchant of the place. He said that education had a tendency to too much secularisation and pleaded for a re-orientation of educational efforts. A certain amount of spiritual culture was needed and there was no harm even in reviving direct spiritual teaching. He referred to the spiritual traditions of learning in this country and to those numerous reformers like Vivekananda who had worked for the spiritual uplift of man. Though it would not be possible to revive it so soon, it was of great importance that teachers should remmember the spiritual basis of our civilisation and take every opportunity for inculcating the right ordeal of conduct, character, and love for truth in the minds of the pupils. The responsibility of the teachers in this direction could not be over-emphasized.

Then Mr. C. S. Ramaswamy Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools on leave delivered a very interesting address on the "Value of Education". He referred to the importance of Physical Education and drew the attention of the parents to the many ways in which education has effected the lives and the nations.

Then the President offered a few remarks in the course of which he referred to the hardships of Elementary School teachers and exhorted the parents to show an abiding interest in the matter connected with education and to consider the suggestion placed before them.

On the 2nd day of the Education Week there was a physical demonstration by the Physical Training Instructor, the object of the same being to show to the parents and the general public the importance that is attached to indigenous exercises.

Mr. C. S. Ramaswamy Ayyar, B A, L.T., Deputy Inspector of schools, on leave, presided.

Mr. Puttanniah, B.A., B L., gave a short speech on "School sports and health". He pleaded strongly for paying greater attention to physical culture and exhorted the parents and the pupils to show a real living interest in physical culture. He pointed out how great nations like England have achieved glory on account of the importance attached to games and sportsmanship.

Then Dr. K. M Kudva M.B.B S, Medical Inspector of the school spoke on "What schools can do to promote sound health". He referred to the importance of good ventilation, supply of proper

food for children and the need for good play grounds and the value of physical exercise.

This being over, Mr Shama Rao Health Inspector, spoke on "Schools and Local sanitation". He pointed out how schools could set an example to the pupils and to the local public in general matters of sanitation. He explained at some length how model buildings might be erected and dealt with the laws and regulations of local sanitation. It was of great importance that the public should remember the ancient laws of individual and social hygiene and said that schools both by example and direct teaching could improve sanitation. The Chairman of the evening drew the attention of the audience to the important points mentioned by the three lecturers.

The Headmaster said that the school was bestowing attention on the ways and means by which each pupil would get sufficient exercise and have some game or other and pointed out that more arrangements could not be made on account of the retrenchment. He thanked the Health Officers for having taken active preventive measures for counteracting the recent plague and expressed that the school Scout troop would very willingly co-operate with the Health Department for any services required for carrying out emergency measures. With these observations a vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman, Lecturers and the audience. After a short performance in music (flute by Mr Srinivasan an Old boy and violin by Mr. M. D. Narayanaswamy, a teacher of the High School), the gathering dispersed.

Wednesday 19th October On the third day on account of heavy rains the Scout Display fixed for the evening had to be given up. There was a large gathering in the school hall and the subjects in the programme were taken up with Mr. Ranganathan, M A.,B.Sc., I F S., Chief Working Plan Officer in the chair All most all the officers of the place, including Mrs. Ranganathan, and Mr. Krishnaswami, Asst. Working Plan Officer were present

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Silk Superintendent delivered a lecture on "Silk Industry". He referred to the favourable condition obtaining in the foreign countries like Japan for the growth of the Silk Industry and pleaded for the greater encouragement in India. Trade depression, and therefore the consequent fall in silk trade were not peculiar to this industry but were features of a wider world problem Kollegal, being the land of silk for years there was a certain amount of apathy, towards understanding the right scientific and improved methods of Grainage and Examination of the primary processes. This was due to a confidence indeed over confidence in the time-honoured methods. He invited the public to visit the place where he was conducting a large number of experiments for the acquiring first hand personal knowledge. His department was for helping the ryots and adding to increased scientific productions which meant larger prosperity for those connected with the industry and trade in silk.

"Scouting and Citizenship" was the next theme by Mr. V. Rajagopal Ayyar, M.A., L.T, Head Master. Though Scouting was a beneficient movement which would build up in young good qualities and virtues of true citizens, there was yet a lack of faith in its potentialities. Teachers and parents should co-operate together in encouraging scouting on right lines. References were made to the development of the conception of citizenship through various ages. The Spartan ideal, the Roman ideal, the change that was brought by christian religion, the influence of the renaissance and the Reformation, the forces of Democracy after the French Revolution and the Great War of 1914, all these were land-marks in evolution of citizenship. The modern idea was one of brotherhood not provincial nor national but international and therefore universal. Scouting in all its stages, cubbing, scouting, and Rovering laid emphasis on the universal ideal It helped the formation of good character and these virtues of loyalty and discipline patriotism and desire for action which were necessary for true citizenship. It afforded opportunities for the development of true personality and for a right understanding of the value of action and ideals Again it tended to the destruction of narrow, communal and social prejudices and widened the outlook of boys and girls brought under influence. There was need for Rover troops in the country since rovering marked the most successful stage in scouting and was capable of tangible work and social service to the village. The teachers made finally an appeal to the parents, guardians and teachers assembled to have firm faith in the movement and to give active support He laid special emphasis on the spiritual value of scouting which combined in its famous "Scout Law" the essence of the teachings of the prophets and the sages of the past. It was indeed a beginning of a new order and a new spiritual outlook which could promote the humanism, development of individuals and nations.

Then "How Schools teach the Machinery of Government was taken up by Mr. Seetharamaiah, B A , L.T , of the High School He referred to the want of a regular course of civics in the lower forms and outlined a curriculam which would be suitable for all classes and forms. He pointed out

how direct teaching of civic would be good in the view of the demands for the right understandings demands for the rights and duties of the citizenship. He placed before the audience, the details regarding the method of teaching the subject, "From the known to the unknown" was the usual and necessary to be remembered. Examples must be taken from the environment in which the child of each class or form was moving.

Mr. Ranganathan, the Chairman of the evening made a few observations in the course of which he drew the attention of the audience to the superiority of the modern universal brotherhood. "Organised Self-Sacrifice" was the motive power of modern spiritualism and was an indispensible factor for the growth and well being of societies and nations. To a modern thinker the Greek system of Platonic Philosophy and the Roman ideal seemed to lack that beautiful concept of common weal and social advancement so characteristic of the present day humanity. He said that scouting was indeed the foundation of a new life and a new religion without the drawbacks of creeds and sects and was the basis of the new social order resulting in mutual love and joyous self sacrifice for the common advancement of man.

The proceedings of the fourth day began at 6 p.m., with Mr. Devaji Rao, in the chair.

Mr. Shanmugam, B.A., in the absence of Mr. Gurushanthappa Secretary of the Co-operative Union read a paper on co-operation. The natural instinct for co-operation, its value, and its practical results were referred to The objects of Co-operative Societies could be well realised if teachers took an active part in the co-operation movement.

Mr. S Laxminarasimhan, B A., L T., spoke on "Adult Education." The movement of "Adult Education" required more vigorous support and the reasons for its present slow progress were explained. A constructive programme was suggested. Voluntary workers with missionery zeal trained in Adult Psychology should come forward and High Schools and Training Institutions might become useful centres and local bodies and charitable organisations should show enthusiasm for carrying out the programme in their respective areas The movement was indispensible specially in view of the impending enlargement of franchise and coming democracy

Mr Kasiviswanatha Iyer, B.A, L.T., spoke on "Science of Home and Community." The study of science was of great importance since it affected almost every aspect of our domestic and social life. The principles relating to home sanitation, personal hygiene, wise and discriminate living in regard to food, drink and water and ventilation were to be understood correctly for the well being of man. The practical utility of electricity both for the convenience of home, personal and social for the final embelishments of life as the gramaphone, the radio, was explained. Electricity played very important part in creating amenities in municipal and union areas and was used for industrial purposes. A knowledge of science was absolutely essential in these days of modern civilisation and that was why in schools an attempt was being made to create a thirst for *scientific studies.* So an appeal was made to the audience for the proper appreciation of the value and the benefits of scientific studies.

The Chairman referred to the blessings of co-operation in removing indebtedness and eliminating the middle man's profits and securing for the consumer an adequate share of their own labour and greater utilities He pointed out that the constructive programme on Adult Education was commendable. As for the study of science he remarked that advancement of science under notions of aggressive policy was productive of destructive results and therefore rightly stressed that the benefits of scientific studies were to be turned in the path of constructive work and creating larger and greater comforts for the average man. With a vote of thanks the meeting ended.

Mr. Seshadri Iyer, Asst. Executive Engineer, Thirapathur presided, on the 5th day.

Mr. M. Seetharamaiah, B.A., L.T., spoke on the "Gurgaon Experiment" and pointed out in detail how the experiment if followed all over India would be of great national value It was a model experiment worth being followed by every village or group of villages desiring re-construction.

Mr S. Rudrappa, B.A., spoke on the "Ideals of New Education" and laid emphasis upon the attention given to the pupil, the Dalton plan, the project method and concluded that an earnest attempt must be made to give fair trial to these ideals.

Then Mr. Kasiviswanathan, B.A, L.T., delivered an address on "Ramakrishna Home". Reference was made to the greatness of Ramakrishna and his illustrious deciple and the beginings of the home. The history of the home, the great and silent changes that had been going on culminating in the fixing of the Residential High School and the ample provision made for the different courses of studies and the value of the descipline and the atmosphere of the home were all clearly told. It was an institution that deserved the active support of all.

The Chairman with a few remarks brought the proceedings to a close.

Mr. Natarajan an old boy of the school entertained the audience with music. Mr. Sambasiva Iyer, on behalf of the parents expressed the interest they took in the Education Week and said that the school authorities and the parents should co-operate in improving the children. He thanked the teachers for the kind interest they took.

With a vote of thanks proposed by the Headmaster to all those who co-operated for the success of the celebrations, the week was brought to a close.

On Sunday the 23rd, a party of students and teachers went on excursion to the Siddeswaran Hills about 3 miles from the High School and had a retreat for 3 hours. The party returned at 5-30 p.m., and both students and teachers remembered the Education Week.

KOTTAKAL

On the initiative of the High School Teachers' Association the Education Week was celebrated in a fitting manner in the locality On Thursday, the 20th ultimo a meeting of the local parents and teachers was held at 4 p.m., in the Board Girls' School under the Presidency of M.R.Ry. K. C. Veerarayan Rajah Avl., B A., L.T., the correspondent and retired Headmaster of the High School A large number of ladies were present on the occasion. The High School pupils gave a physical demonstration, while the girls of the Hindu Higher Elementary School gave a 'Kolattam' performance, both of which were highly appreciated Vidwan T. V. Narayanan Nayar then lectured on 'Moral Instruction As It Is and As It Ought to be' and Mr. P. H Sankaranarayana Iyer, on 'The Latest Experiments in Education' The president in winding up the proceedings made some critical observations on Present Day Education.

On Saturday the 22nd ultimo, a meeting was held in the Mopla Higher Elementary School at 11 a.m., when Mr. O. Chekkutty, the Headmaster of that School, made an interesting speech on 'Parental Co-operation'. This was followed by a magic lantern lecture on 'Slavery' and 'Scouting' by Mr. Damodara Nambissan, the local D. M. R T worker. The President in his concluding speech deplored the indifference on the parents to their children's education and emphasised the need for concentrating public attention on educational matters Mr. P. Neelakandha Nambissan, the Secretary of the Local Teachers' Association, proposed thanks to the president and the lecturers and to Mr. C. S. Sesha Iyer, the Headmaster of the High School, for his efforts to co-ordinate the activities of all local schools.

COIMBATORE.

Under the auspices of the District Teachers' Guild, Coimbatore and the Nilgris, the Education Week was celebrated in the town of Coimbatore by the Masters' Associations affiliated to the Guild between the 18th and 20th October.

A preliminary meeting of prominent ladies and gentlemen representing various interests, was held at 5 p.m., on Monday the 10th instant in the Municipal High School, Coimbatore to concert measures for the celebration of the week. A Managing Committee consisting of several ladies and gentlemen was formed with M.R Ry. Rao Sahib C. M. Ramachandram Chettiar Avl., B A., B.L., as President.

The Secretaries of the three local Masters' Associations were elected as conveners of the celebrations.

The Managing Committee met at 5 p.m , on Friday the 14th instant to consider the details about the celebration. A programme of activities was drafted and approved by the committee

Besides pupils and teachers, a large number of parents and other prominent people of the town were present on all the days.

PEELAMEDU

The Education Week commenced in the Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu with the celebration of the Students' Day on 17-10-'32, when M.R Ry. S G Rangaswamy Naidu Avl., Manager and correspondent of the school, presided. All the students of the school numbering about 400, assembled in the spacious hall, upstairs at 3 p.m. Many distinguished parents and visitors were present, chief among whom were Mr T A Srinivasaraghavachariar, B A., Principal Central Recruit School, Coimbatore, Dr N Velappan and others. A varied programme of music, recitals, etc , were gone through, the most interesting of which was the Students' Parliament in which a keen debate took place regarding the passing of a resolution to root out "Untouchability". Parliamentary procedure was strictly maintained. The members made fairly long speeches and acquitted themselves well. Mr G. V Doraiswamy Naidu, Managing Agent of the S R V. Mills Ltd., Peelamedu, who was the "Observer" remarked that the members should bear in mind the words of one of the

speakers Miss. Padma that they should not be narrow minded but they should take a long view of things.

M.R.Ry. P. S. G. Rangaswamy Naidu, Avl., the President, advised the students to develop their physique by availing themselves of the opportunities afforded to them in the school. He also advised them to cultivate the habits of thrift, politeness and good manners. With a vote of thanks proposed by the Headmaster, the meeting terminated late in the evening.

The staff of the Sarva Jana High School, took part in the celebrations of the Education Week at Coimbatore, conducted by the Teachers' Associations at Coimbatore on the basis of a combined programme. On 20th October, 1932, the Teachers' Day was celebrated at Peelamedu. An *"At Home"* was given in the evening when the Manager of the school, presided.

SATYAMANGALAM.

"The Education Week was celebrated in the Board High School Satyamangalam commencing from 17-10-32 and ending with 20-10-32. About 400 invitations were issued to the parents of the pupils, the public and the officials of the town. The premises of the school were tastefully decorated with festoons, posters, etc; charts, geographical, historical and scientific, drawn by the pupils of the school were exhibited on the walls of the school. Mottos were painted on the walls of the school in prominent centres.

The Deputy Tahsildar of Satyamangalam opened the celebrations in a short speech. Then the headmaster explained to the public the significance of the Education Week from the national point of view and pointed out to them the responsibilities of parents to the schools.

M.R.Ry S. Sesha Sastrigal Avl., Retired Headmaster spoke on 'what he expects of schools'. M.R.Ry. Sivarama Chettiar, Avl., a leading gentleman of the place exhorted the teachers to strive to bring about greater co-operation between parents and teachers. The second day's proceedings commenced with a demonstration of physical activities by the pupils of the school which was followed by a lecture on Medical Inspection in schools by M.R.Ry. A. Parameswara Ayyar Avl, and another on "Health, its place in Schools." The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gobi Range, presided.

On the third day two lectures one on the scout movement and another on the League of Nations were delivered by Messrs R. Kuppuswami Ayyar and G. P. Kuppuswami Mudaliar, Avl, respectively; M. R Ry. Sesha Sastrigal Avl., presiding.

On the fourth day M.R.Ry. S. S. Padmanabha Ayyar, Avl., spoke on the origin, growth and working of the co-operative movement in Germany, India, and Satyamangalam and explained what teachers might do to inculcate the principles of co-operation among the rising generation. This was followed by a lecture on libraries by M.R.Ry. K. S. Sreenivasa Ayyar Avl, M.R.Ry. S. Krishna Ayyangar, B A., (Hons.) presiding.

Owing to inclemency of weather, the excursion to the hills had to be postponed.

The response of the public to our invitation was fairly encouraging.

POLLACHI.

The 'Second South Indian Education Week' was celebrated in this school from 17th October, 1932 to 22nd October 1932, both days inclusive. The programme adumbrated in the hand book issued by the S. I. T. U. authorities was strictly followed.

Monday, the 17th October was the Parents' Day. The day's meeting was preceded by a procession of school boys round the important streets of the town holding aloft banners containing suitable inscriptions.

As soon as the procession returned to school at 5-30 p m., the meeting commenced. M.R.Ry. P. Kolanduvel Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pollachi, lectured on "How parents can help in removing illiteracy". M R.Ry. K. S. Nanjunda Ayyar, Avl, B.A., L.T., Headmaster Municipal High School, Pollachi, presided on the occasion.

There were some parents present, though their number was not encouraging. There were also present M.R Ry P. Nachimuthu Gounder, Avl., Chairman, Municipal Council, Pollachi, Messrs. T. A S Mani Iyer, Subramania Gounder, P. V. Chakrapani Iyer, Councillors, Pollachi Municipal Council.

The lecture was interesting and the lecturer stressed upon the introduction of compulsory Education as a means of effacing illiteracy on the part of people. Messers. K L. Subramania Iyer, B A, Vakil, Pollachi and M. S Ramakrishna Iyer, B A, L T., I assistant of the school took part in the discussion. The former stressed that qualified teachers of the Secondary Grade should be employed even in Elementary Schools if only the education imparted to boys there should be effective. He appealed to all managements to bear in mind this all important question concerning Elementary Education. He further pointed out how it was detrimental to the progress of young boys now in Elementary Schools where lower and higher Elementary trained teachers are employed

many of whom are not in a position to bring themselves up-to-date.

Mr. G. Venkata Rao, the Secretary of the Teachers' Association followed explaining all the points in Tamil.

The Chairman, Mr. K. S. Nanjunda Iyer, B.A., L.T, wound up touching upon the several points in brief.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman.

On the Second day, 18th Ocober 1932, a very valuable paper on "School sports and healthy minds and bodies" was read by Mr. C. K. Srinivasamurthi, the Physical Training Instructor, Municipal High School, Pollachi.

The chair was taken by Mr. P. Janardhana Rao, L.M. & S. Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Pollachi.

The day's meeting came to a close after the Chairman's brief observations on the paper read and after the usual vote of thanks.

On the third day, 19th October 1932, a lecture on "Schools as social centres" in Tamil was delivered by Mr. V. Swaminatha Mudaliar, B.A., Sub-Registrar, Pollachi. Mr. S. Ganesa Ayyar, B.A., B L., a local Vakil, presided.

The lecture was a very interesting and impressive one. Moreover it was a highly learned and well thought out one which was capable of elevating the minds of his audience to lofty ideals. He was able to carry the audience with him by his sweet and melodious speech.

It was found that lectures in Tamil were more attractive than those in English and the day's function closed with the usual vote of thanks.

On the fourth day, Mr S Vijayaraghava Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Advocate spoke on 'Teachers and Society'. The meeting was presided over by Mr. B. K. Narasiah, B.A, the Local Stationery Sub-Magistrate. After the valuable remarks of the lecturer the president added his own quota of valuable ideas after which the meeting terminateed, as usual

The fifth day, 21st October 1932, was observed as the Children's Day. This day was entirely devoted to the activities of boys. Messers V Rangachariar, the Tahsildar of Pollachi, B. K Narasiah, the Local Sub-Magistrate, T A. S. Mani Iyer, and P V. Chakrapani Ayyar, were present. This day's celebration commenced with matches in basket ball, ring-tennis, volly ball and badminton among boys A few drawings by R. Amboji Rao, V Form were exhibited and the audience appreciated the same.

After the matches were over, oratorical contests in Tamil were held. The meeting was presided over by Mr. V. Swaminatha Mudaliar Avl., B.A., Sub-Registrar, Pollachi. Some of the subjects on which the boys spoke were 'Duties of students', 'Good manners' 'Physical Exercise' and the like.

Mr. T. A. S. Mani Ayyar, a Municipal Councillor who was present at the meeting was good and liberal enough to offer three prizes for the best speakers.

After the president's speech and after a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. K. S. Nanjunda Iyer, B.A., L.T., the headmaster of the school, the meeting came to a close amidst happy rejoicings.

On the sixth day, there was a well attended meeting A number of officials and the elite of the town were present The headmaster Mr. K. S. Nanjunda Iyer, B.A., L.T., went to Erode as the representative of the Association to attend, the meeting of the District Teachers' Guild, held there. Mr. V Rangachariar, the local Tahsildar presided over the meeting and Mr. P S Ramalingam, an old boy of the school and President of the Panchayat Board was the lecturer. He spoke on Sanitiniketan, Gurukulam and Sabarmati.

The Chairman Mr. V. Rangachariar made the audience spell-bound by his remarks for nearly an hour. He spoke on Hindu Dharma in such a simple way as even the boys could follow him.

About 9 books were offered as prizes by Mrs. G. Venkata Rao, to those would-be winners in the ring-tennis matches.

Two books were given as prizes by the same lady to two of the boys who competed for the oratorical contests on the Children's Day.

After a vote of thanks by Mr. G. Venkata Rao, the Secretary, and after distribution of pansupari the meeting as well as the 'Week' came to a close.

OOTACAMUND

The South Indian Education Week was celebrated with great eclat for the first time in Ootacamund, in the third week of October, under the auspices of the Municipal High School Teachers' Association. A very busy programme was gone through during the week which was voted a great success by the parents and the public.

The teachers of the Municipal High School, Ootacamund, paid visits to the parents and their homes with very encouraging results in the matter of parental co-operation. Teachers were able to realize immense possibilities of propaganda of the right type and parents appreciated the principles underlying the Education Week. Almost

every parent responded to the invitation by the school staff and discussed freely and fully with the concerned teachers on the aims and achievements of the school The public too were educated to an extent through the excellent posters exhibited at prominent places through the kindness of the Municipal Chairman.

On "Children's Day", all the teachers and pupils assembled in the evening at the Municipal High School and were treated to light refreshments provided by the staff, after which they went round the town in a procession with flags and posters prominently displayed.

On "Health Day," Dr K. C. Kutti Etta Raja, Health Officer of this Municipality, gave an eloquent lecture on "Health talk to parents" which was highly suggestive and stimulating Mr. A. Ramamurthi Iyer, B A., B L, Advocate and Municipal Councillor who was in the chair, wound up the proceedings with a fervent appeal to the parents.

On "Educators' Day," Mr. E C. Smith, M.A., Principal of the St. George's Homes, Kaity, delivered a scholarly address on "The recent development in psychology and its effect on education." before a large body of teachers and parents. Mr. Blair, Editor of "Statesman," who presided and Rev. Theobald, Principal, Breeks School, supplemented the lecturer.

On "Teachers' Day," Mr. P. V. Subramania Iyer, B A., L T., of the Breeks School, gave a lecture on "The ideals of a teacher," with Mr. E. A Willy, M A (Cantab), in the chair.

On Sunday the 23rd instant, the Municipal High School Teachers' Association got up a variety entertainment at the Sivalingiah picture palace which was highly educative and touching nature. The aims of the Education Week were kept in view in the plots which were specially prepared for the occasion. Every actor excelled the rest in the display of histrionic and musical talent which justly drew for the high gifts from the admiring audience.

The Municipal High School Teachers' Association and its Secretary deserve special mention for the very successful conclusion of the Education Week.

RASIPURAM

The Second Education Week was observed at Rasipuram from the 17th October to 19th October, 1932. The celebration was confined to three days as most of the members of the Association had been away at Salem in connection with the Grigg Memorial Sports.

The week was inaugurated by M.R.Ry. S. M. Lakshmana Chettiar Avl., B.A, L T., Headmaster, Board High School, Rasipuram. While requesting the gentleman to open the week, Mr. A. V Ranga Rao, the Secretary of the High School Teachers' Association, in course of a neat little speech, explained the aims and objects of the week.

Among the interesting and thought-provoking papers read were "The New Technique of Examining Children" by Mr. N. Venkatasubramanian and "The Fundamental Aspects of Education" by Mr. S. M. Peters.

The week concluded with a delightful social and a resolve to live up to the high ideals outlined during the celebration.

KODUR

The Education Week was celebrated by the Town School, Kodur, under the auspices of the Educational Socitey (Regd.), Kodur. The staff of the Town School and Panchayat Schools, interviewed the parents and sought their co-operation in the advancement of education There were lectures to the pupils on "First Aid," "Scouting" and "Discipline" The celebration of the Education Week proved a success this year inasmuch as rivalry among schools and frequent migration of pupils from one school to another were discouraged. The annual celebration of this week, it is hoped, will be an incentive to the cause of education.

SAMAYANALLUR, (Madura Dt.).

On the First Day of the Education Week, a Parents' Association was formed in the school premises. It was presided over by the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Madura Taluk Board. Almost all the parents of the village assembled. An Attendance Committee was also formed.

On 18—10—'32, the "Health Day" was celebrated; boys and girls assembled with many of their parents in the central hall Different ways in which they can improve their health, etc., were explained.

On 21—10—'32, "Children's Day," the boys and girls of the Board Schools, Samayanallur, were taken round with music and flags They were assembled in the prayer hall of the institution. A short speech on the duties of children towards the school was given by the Headmaster and Supervisor. Scout displays were shown.

THIRUPARAKUNDRAM

A three days' celebration was held at Thiruparakundram. The Teachers' Association of the school organised the Education Week in this centre with the co-operation of the villagers and at the instance of the Dy. Inspector of Schools, who took a keen interest in the celebrations. On the 17th October, at a public meeting presided over by Mr. Karuppannathevar, the Chairman of the Union Panchayat, the need for a Parents' Association was explained and an association was at once formed. On the 18th, the "Health Day" was observed with the local doctor in the chair. On the 19th, the "Children's Day" was observed. A sports competition was held in which all the boys participated. Sweets were distributed to the children and with a musical entertainment the function terminated.

ANDANKOIL (Trichy Dt.).

In pursuance of a circular from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Karur Road, the teachers of the Board Higher Elementary School, Andankoil, organised the Education Week with the co-operation of the mirasdars of the village. Mr. P J Ranganatha Rao, President of the Co-operative Bank, Andankoil, inaugurated the week, when Mr. Thandayuthapani Iyer, Acting Headmaster of the school, spoke on the influence of education On the second day, School Sports were held in the morning In the evening a public meeting was held under the chairmanship of M R.Ry A. Viswanatha Sastrigal, M.A, L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Karur Road. The pupils put on boards a play "Education" specially written for the occasion. Prizes were awarded to the winners in the sports competition held in the morning On the 22nd October "Children's Day" was observed when the pupils went in procession round the village, singing Education Slogans.

The Wesleyan Mission Boys Elementary School of the place celebrated the pupils' day on the 21st when the Deputy Inspector of Schools presided. There was a procession of boys round the village.

UDYARPALAYAM, TRICHY DT.

The Education Week was celebrated here in the Board Secondary School on three days, 19th, 20th and 21st October. All the schools of the locality participated in the celebration and there was a large attendance of parents on all the three days.

The first day was the "Parents' Day." Mr. T. R Mahalingam Aiyar, B.A., L.T, Headmaster, took the chair. He began by saying how the celebration of the Education Week every year afforded an opportunity to the parents to know what schools did for their children and also how schools could impart education according to their needs and capacities. Mr. T. P. Swaminatha Desikar, Tamil Pundit and Mr. R Balasubramania Aiyar, another teacher, next addressed the gathering. After stressing the importance of home-training, they said that parents should come in frequent contact with teachers and talk to them of their children's needs or make their children's needs known to them. Next, Mr. R. Srinivasam Pillai explained how the Boy Scout movement engaged the boys usefully outside the school and trained them to be truthful and self-reliant and to be useful to the public at large He appealed to the parents to help the movement forward in the locality by allowing their boys to enlist themselves as Scouts. Mr. Sankarasubramania Aiyar, Headmaster of the Hindu Boys' Elementary School, then appealed to the co-operation of the parents to secure regular attendance of the pupils at schools.

On behalf of the parents, Mr. B. Nataraja Pillai, President of the Union Panchayat, and Mr. R. Dharmaraja Aiyar, Secretary, Parents' Association, spoke in reply. The latter criticised the system of education now in vogue and said that it only produced clerks and swelled the ranks of the unemployed He said that immediate steps should be taken to overhaul the system thoroughly so as to give it a practical and vocational bias in order to equip children better for their life. The Chairman then made a few observations and the meeting came to a close.

The second day was the "Children's Day" when Mr. B Nataraja Pillai, Union Panchayat Chairman, was requested to preside. There were Kolattam and Kummi by the girl-pupils of the Secondary school and action-songs and dialogues by the Elementary school children and recitations and declamations by the Secondary school boys. Then the boys played many games before their parents, after which the Chairman spoke a few words of advice to them and gave them sugar-candy At the end the children were treated to nose vadyam by three Bellary musicians who played on their pipes with their nose

The third day was the "Health Day." In the unavoidable absence of Dr. P. R Venkatarama Aiyar of the local Samasthanam Dispensary, Mr. P. A Shanmugasundaram Pillai, B A., an assistant of the Secondary school, was voted to the chair. The Secretary, Mr P. R. Yegnam Aiyar then read a letter from the doctor in which he had stated that perfect good health was the back-

bone of human existence and the key-note of success in a young man's life and that therefore it was the duty of the parents to bring up their children strong and healthy as worthy citizens of a free India. The Chairman, in his introductory speech, spoke how schools were imparting education in health to children and training them to lead a healthy life. Mr A. N. Manigandeswara Aiyar next addressed them on the care of teeth. Mr. R Srinivasam Pillai described same rules of health for the children to follow every day. Mr. M. S. Paul showed how regular physical exercises improved the children morally, mentally and physically and made them efficient citizens of a country. Mr. P. R. Yegnam Aiyar then talked about the formation of correct health habits in children and asked the parents to see that their children did not contract such bad habits as spitting, mouth-breathing and nail-biting. After the Chairman's concluding speech, B. Meenakshisundaram, a girl-pupil of the fifth class, sang some songs, which were much appreciated The Tamil Pundit proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, to the parents and to Srimathi Samasthanathipathi of Udyarpalayam, which was heartily responded to. The meeting then terminated.

MADRAS

Early in September the Council of the Madras Teachers' Guild appointed a special committee for the purpose of celebrating the Education Week (Oct. 17th—Oct 22nd.). This committee arranged for a six days programme. Attractive wall posters were displayed in all the schools. The schools were requested to have their own individual programmes during the week. The guild only arranged for public meetings in the afternoon. At the instance of the Education Week Committee, many schools closed their evening sessions a few minutes earlier so as to enable the teachers to participate in the public meetings.

The week was inaugurated on the 17th Oct., in the Anderson Hall, Christian College, by Mr. M. C. Rajah. The hall was tastefully decorated and Mr Jacob Kuruvilla, Headmaster of the Christian College High School, welcomed all present. Mr. A K Krishnaswami Aiyar, the President of the guild, in requesting Mr. M C Rajah to inaugurate the week, said: "We are all well aware that the aim of the week is to bring the School, the Home and the Community close together in the name of children. The three entities, the Home, the Community and the School should have their proper places assigned to them in the education of the children of the land. It is on the proper functioning of these three entities that any real success in the task of upbringing of children depends. We, who counted among the organisers of the Education Week movement realised our responsibility by the cause and invite the parents and other public to peruse the 'Week' booklet incorporating our ideas as to how easily, how well and yet how immediately the School, the Home and the Community can be brought closer together. Schools there are and not a few of them in the city of Madras which are striving to give a lead to the teachers of the land showing how they can rouse the child to a sense of the society he belongs to, the world he is a member of, and the place he must choose in life suitably to his gifts and talents. The parents are quite welcome to visit these schools and seek to know how they are striving to serve the children. True, the home is the first school of the child. But whether the school of to-morrow is the second home of the child is more than we may venture to predicate now. Hence it is we seek the co-operation of the Home and the Community Parents there are who can help the teachers a good deal and public workers there are who can take us a long way towards our ideals. Let them only think of the teachers toiling zealously hard for the welfare of the children, talk of their methods and write about their needs. Let them awaken a public consciousness of what would make the child grow from seven to seventeen. It is for that humble endeavour to see the child grow, not to stunt it, we are seeking the help, guidance, nay inspiration, of the parents and the public."

Mr M. C. Rajah, in inaugurating the Week, thanked the organisers for the great honour done him and said that though the work of the teacher was a difficult one it was the most important to the community. While members of other professions could produce quicker results, it is the teachers, he said that can slowly but surely lift the life of the community to a higher level of thought and action. India's fitness for Swaraj, he continued, depended upon the education which the teachers would impart to the rising generation The natural gifts of a child could be easily noticed in homes and if there should be a link between the Home and the School, the teacher would be able to give proper shape to those natural gifts of the child

Mr. C R Namasivaya Mudaliar then gave an interesting discourse in Tamil on "Parental Responsibility in Education" He gave many instances of the good influences of school being nullified by undesirable home enivironments. He

therefore urged on all parents to set a good example to their children. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M. S. Kotiswaran, the meeting terminated.

On the 18th October the "Health Day" was observed. A meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet. A very interesting progamme of physical activities by the students of the college was gone through. These activities were intended to demonstrate how even in schools with very limited play space, a programme of physical activities providing for "play for all" could be worked. Dr. J. H. Gray, Principal of the college, then delivered an interesting lecture on "The Place of Physical Education in Schools." He defined the purpose of education to be to make physically strong, mentally alert, morally conscious and socially constructive citizens. He then went on to show how physical education can achieve all these objects. He then made a strong plea for an important place for physical education in the programme of schools and colleges Mr. Lakshmanaswamy Chettiar, Assistant, Muthialpet High School, then detailed some of the obstacles in carrying out in schools any effective scheme of physical education and pleaded for the co-operation of all teachers with the Physical Director of the school. Mr. H. C. Buck, Adviser to the Government of Madras on Physical Education, said that what India wanted was not so much of intellectual literates as physical literates and appealed to the teachers to strive towards the removal of not merely intellectual illiterates but physical illiterates. Physical education, he said, has for its aims, not the mere production of the muscular machine, but the education of the whole man by means of physical activities. With the usual vote of thanks, the gathering dispersed.

The third day had for its theme "Schools as Social Centres." Rev. Fr F. L. Manrique, S C, Headmaster, St Gabriel's High School, presided over this day's function which was held at the Progressive Union School. After a cordial welcome by Mr. Sivasankara Rao, B A., L.T., the Headmaster of the School, the Chairman made his introductory remarks in the course of which he said that schools and colleges could be said to be social centres only if they were used as places for the preparation of the students to fight the battle of life and to fit them for the Great School of the World. He said that for that purpose they must create confidence and trust in their pupils, that the schools would take good care of them. He pleaded for the banishment of the stick from the schools.

Mr. G. Sundaram Aiyar of the Hindu Theological High School spoke on "The Teaching of Patriotism in Schools." He argued that if the purpose of education was to train citizens, alive to their civic and political responsibilities, then in schools it was necessary to inculcate the love of the nation and through it promote the international feeling. He urged that in schools we should foster this love for the motherland. He explained how it is possible and necessary that this love of one's country should not be narrow and parochial but should be broad leading to international fellowship. He supported his arguments by saying that it was the acceptance of such a function of schools that led to the appointment of the Hartog Committee. Mr. S. S. Arunagirinatha Mudaliar then spoke in Tamil on how by example and not by precept, could teachers hope to train their pupils on right moral lines. Fr. Manrique, in bringing the proceedings to a close, gave some anecdotes illustrating how kindness has the magical effect of drawing out the best in our young pupils and how punishment would only harden and estrange them. He then described the lives of the Patriarchs of old and urged that in schools, they should get that patriarchal atmosphere, if schools are to function as efficient social centres With the usual vote of thanks, the function terminated.

On the following day, a large body of teachers and parents assembled at the Ramakrishna Residential School, Mylapore. The gathering included a large number of lady teachers. Rao Bahadur C Ramanujachariar, the Secretary and Correspondent of the school, welcomed those present. Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar, the President, after a brief introductory remarks, requested Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu to speak on "Teachers and Society." He delivered a very stimulating and thought-provoking address in Telugu, in the course of which he showed how teachers always held a high place in society and how it was necessary for efficient work, that teachers should have the confidence and support of the public He pleaded that as the real leaders of society were the teachers they should be honoured and treated accordingly There was a discussion in which Mr P. R Raghunatha Aiyar and Mr. K. M Subramanya Aiyar took part. The former depicted the deplorable conditions of the teacher and how he was neglected by the society. Mr. K. M. Subramanya Aiyar, in a vigorous speech, urged the teachers to take an increasing share in politics and said that their silent work in the class room will never get them the recognition they wanted He then instanced how tea-

chers are humiliated by certain managing bodies which he said was due to the absence of teachers in such governing bodies as the Municipal Council, Local Boards, etc. Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar, in bringing the proceedings to a close, said that politics as a profession is beset with many difficulties. He conceded that there should be no restrictions imposed on teachers in regard to politics, but said that everywhere great intellectual leaders are to be found in the ranks of teachers while only fourth-rate men would take to politics. With a vote of thanks the day's function came to a close.

On the 5th day, the teachers assembled at the Kellett Hall, Triplicane, Mr. M. S. Sabhesan presiding. In opening the proceedings, he said that the parents were the first educators and that the home itself was a school. He argued that the education of children commenced from their birth, and pleaded for an efficient pre-school education. He said that we needed a large number of nursery schools. Mr. C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar gave an interesting account of his experiences in the Kindergarten section of the Kellett High School of which he was the Superintendent for over forty years. Miss Jeevaratnam said how by insisting on simple habits of cleanliness, they could produce great beneficent changes in the habit and outlook of children Mr. S. Nagaraja Rao then read a paper on "The Psychological Development of the Child." Mr. M. S Kotiswaran proposed the vote of thanks.

The "Guild Day" was celebrated at the St. Gabriel's High School The function commenced at 4 p m with a social. Fr. Manrique welcomed the guests and said that he felt honoured that the Education Week Committee had selected that school for that day's celebration. In the course of his remarks he said that if we wish to know what the next generation would be like we have only to examine what the teachers of to-day actually are. He said that no school could justify its existence if its curriculum should not be such as to inculcate the lessons of honesty, truth, justice, purity and love God, he continued, the duties we owe to Him and the duties we owe to our fellow-men and country must be in the curriculum of every educational establishment that aims to form men and women who are to wield India's future. He then wished the Madras Teachers' Guild all success in their efforts.

Mr. Walter Hunt of New South Wales, Australia, gave a delightful recitation from Shakespeare's "Othello" and "The Bells" of Edgar Allan Poe. Mr. W. Bell, Principal of the Victory Memorial Blind School, then delivered an address on the history of the Education of the Blind, and detailed the working of the Blind School at Poonamalle. He appealed for public support and interest in the school. Mr. Ethirajulu Naicker, B.A., L.T., then spoke on "The Guild Spirit" and exhorted the teachers to take their proper place in society and to stand by teachers at the ensuing Senate elections. He exhorted them to develop a professional spirit. Mr. G. Srinivasachary, Assistant, P. S. High School, Mylapore, then spoke on "The Revised Constitution of the Madras Teachers' Guild." He explained their constructive programme for the year and appealed for strengthening the guild by increased membership. Mr. A. K. Krishnaswami Aiyar, President of the guild, who presided on the day, then brought the proceedings to a close with the following observations:—

"We are come to the end of our Education Week celebrations. It was only last year that this Education Week movement was inaugurated. This year's celebrations are rightly in continuance of our programme of action calculated to serve the children of the land who are our blessed trust. Our programme is a programme which, judged if only by the increasing appreciation it is securing of the Home and the Community, inspires us with enthusiasm and courage for the cause of our convictions. We are having increasing evidence that parents are taking an interest in the talks of our Education Week, and wish to assure us that wherever we may stand in society to-day, they at any rate are ready to help us onward to show how quick and sure, and yet how good the response of children is in respect of any activity calculated to serve them, and serve them selflessly in their growth from babyhood to boyhood and from boyhood to manhood. Ours is the privilege to serve, and theirs is the right to be served. Here, in the discharge of our duties and obligations unto the rising generation, it is a matter for great gratification that the Departmental authorities also are not slow to appreciate our aims, and help in the furtherance of our progress.

I daresay everyone of you assembled well remembers the terms of the message received on the eve of last year's Education Week celebrations from Mr. R. Littlehailes, M A., I E S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to-day who was then Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. The message reads:—"I am very glad to learn that an Education Week has been inaugurated in South India under the auspices of the 'South India Teachers' Union' and wish you every success in this advance in educational pub-

licity. Teachers are everywhere realising that they have a duty to the public as well as a responsibility towards their scholars and your plan —an Education Week—where the needs, aims and achievements of the schools are interpreted to the public who are given an opportunity of obtaining first-hand information regarding the work of their children and of realising that wise expenditure on education is really an investment, is an objective which will have the support of everyone. Your themes relating to the help of parents to schools and the country, the improvement of the health of boys and the promotion of true ideals of citizenship are among the most important of educational concerns and I am glad to learn that Madras continues to show an example to the rest of India in some aspects of educational progress.'

Yes, we *are trying* to show an example to the rest of India how the children of the land who are our blessed trust, as I repeat, can best be served by closely linking the Home and the School, and duly *rousing* the Community to a sense of how the daily toilers in the cause of education are striving to prepare the *boy* of to-day for the *man* of to-morrow.

Ladies and Gentlemen, need I tell you how gratifying it is to parents and other public that we in the execution of this noble and rightful—I would not say, ambitious—programme of ours, *we have not allowed the depressing and chilling* environment to deflect us any little from the straight path to our desired end.

Grants have been cut off from schools, salaries of teachers have been reduced, incomes of teachers have been taxed, there is unemployment even among trained teachers, and yet we would work our way up towards the regeneration of the present generation of children. Only this morning I was reading a book—an educational publication dedicated by the author

TO

THE MEMBERS

of

THE MOST RESPONSIBLE,

THE LEAST ADVERTISED,

THE WORST PAID,

and

THE MOST RICHLY REWARDED

PROFESSION

IN THE WORLD.

Need we urge that we are responsible members of society Need we also state that we endeavour to respond to the *call of the hour—the need* of the generation.

Note again the terms of the feelingful dedication. to the most richly rewarded profession in the world.

Rich reward—yes—reward here—reward above. Reward *here*—the rich reward born of a *feeling* that is sure to grow upon us when we see the boy of to-day take his rightful place in society in the great India of to-morrow. Reward above—for there is the all-knower, all-seer, all-server, who holds the scales even—nay, who showers HIS DIVINE MERCY—not only on those who serve but also on those who stand and wait. Truly has it been said of 'Mercy' that it blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

Like the *quality of mercy it is twice blessed*—this work *with* children and *for* children—it blesseth him that serves and him that is served.

With a vote of thanks, the celebrations came to a close.

THE

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION WEEK.

Cripple your Educational system
Slip spiritually and Intellectually
Back 4000 years in Human progress.

Mon. 17th to Sun. 23rd Oct., '32.

தென்னிந்தியக் கல்விவாரம்

எண்ணில்லாதவர் கண்ணில்லாதவர்.

எழுத்தில்லாதவர் கழுத்தில்லாதவர்.

தோழுனவது துலங்கியகல்வி.

17-10-32 முதல் 23-10-32 வரை

THE

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION WEEK.

Keep the children first!
They are your first care!!
They are your assets in old age.
Learn their needs and do your best
for them.

Mon. 17th to Sun. 23rd Oct., '32.

தென்னிந்தியக் கல்விவாரம்
ஒருவேண்டுகோள்

உலகத்தீரே! உலகத்தீரே!
திருவள்ளுவர்தாந்திருமுள முவந்தே
எழுமைத துணையென்றியம்புறுகல்வித்
துறைமுதலாயவை குறைவறக்கற்கும்
மந்திரமாகிய சுந்தரசசாலைகள்
பற்பலவற்றைப் பண்புடனீவிர்
அற்புடனாதரித் தகமகிழ்வீரே!
17-10-32 முதல் 23-10-32 வரை

THE

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION WEEK.

Visit your school!
Visit your school!!
Stand by the schools!
Make it a sacred pledge
Stand by the schools
Our children's Heritage.

Mon. 17th to Sun. 23rd Oct, '32.

தென்னிந்தியக் கல்விவாரம்
உபாத்தியாயர்களின் பிரார்த்தனை

பன்னரும் வளஞ்சால் பாரத நாடதில்
உயககமில் மாணவரியக்கம் பயன்பெறப்
பல்வளத் துளுமுயர் சொல்வளமருவித்
தூய்மை மேவிய வாய்மையை யுணர்ந்தே
பொருள்நயந் தேர்தல் பணியெனக்கருதும்
சீரிய ரிசையொடு செழிக்க வருள்வான்
இறையே வருக இடர்கெட வருக.
17-10-32 முதல் 23-10-32 வரை

THE

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION WEEK.

Stand by the schools!
They must not suffer wrong
Stand by the schools
And keep them strong.

Mon. 17th to Sun. 23rd Oct, '32.

SOME OPINIONS ABOUT THE EDUCATION WEEK

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CO-OPERATION

To-day begins the second concerted endeavour in South India to demonstrate the identity of the interests of all classes in well-advised education. "Education Week," as that endeavour has been named, "has as its chief objective the interpretation of the needs, aims, and achievements of the schools to the public," declare the organisers. It is also the aim of the Education Week to impress upon the public the fact that education is not a matter restricted to the school alone, and that real education requires the co-operation of the school, the home and the community. Of recent years attempts have been made in South India by the formation of Parents' Associations to develop a greater measure of co-operation between the home and the school. A fair measure of success has been achieved, but parents are still far too loth to reinforce the discipline of the school and to second the endeavours of teachers than they should be. The tendency to treat teachers as hostile to the family interests still continues. "Ignorance of what schools can do and are doing is one of the causes of illiteracy," parents are unwilling to send children to school when they are ignorant, and therefore sceptical, of the value of the work the school is doing. The organisers of Education Week have, therefore, very wisely set apart one day as Parents' Day, and have indicated a programme for that day which if carried out, will go far to remove ignorance and its accompanying doubts.

"Show by charts and lectures that education is a sound investment and is highly productive," is one of the hints given to local organisers. A wise suggestion this, and one which should prove most instructive to the teacher carrying it out. But how can the value of education be assessed? Organisers will necessarily have to adopt systems of evaluation capable of application to the individual. Unfortunately the stagnation in the lower classes of the average elementary school in South India does not tend to produce a favourable balance sheet. Nor does it lessen the difficulty of the task to know that the greater part of this stagnation is due to the indifference and the lack of co-operation of the very parents whom the educational propagandists seek to convince. Nevertheless, after making due allowances for the handicaps of an incredulous audience and adverse statistical records, it is still possible to demonstrate that education pays, that without it no family can hope to increase its own self-respect or earn the respect of the community.

The organisers of the Education Week are not unaware of the need for the improvement of the present educational system. One day is set apart for the consideration of proposals tending to revitalise it, to inspire it with new ideals. "Everywhere," we are told, "great educators are agitating for a change in the present methods of education" Many novel theories are clamouring for adoption; in the West many are being tried out with varying degrees of success. There are not wanting signs that this readiness to experiment is producing a reaction, and parents are beginning to ask for a greater measure of stability. But one great gain has resulted from recent experiments, mass production has been almost wholly abandoned in progressive countries. The child is now considered as a unit, raw material capable of infinite development and entitled to the best possible conditions for that development. The programme of the organisers of the present Education Week shows that they adopt this standpoint and recognise the rights of the child. Such a programme must command the approval of all far-sighted parents. It should command the support of all authorities engaged in the administration of education, and of all local bodies upon whose sympathetic co-operation the quality and quantity of the greater part of educational activity in South India depend. Above all it should command the complete approbation of teachers, the importance of whose place in the body politic it is designed to emphasise. It has too long been the custom in South India to treat teachers and teaching as of little moment, to underpay the one and disregard the importance of the other. Education Week should help to rectify these errors, and to restore the school to its proper place in estimation of the people. And not the least of its fruits may be higher return to the public for the sum now spent on education, and a diminution of the colossal waste of money and

effort which to-day distinguished the whole educational system. (From *The Madras Mail*, Monday, 17th October, 1932.)

The week is not a mere show, nor a mere opportunity to listen to the talk of big men or watch the demonstration lessons of well-known teachers, nor a gathering of school-masters. The object of the work should also be to demonstrate to the public the useful work done by the schools maintained for them and at their expense, imbibe in them the importance of the teacher's work and the need of employing only the right type of people for the purpose "During this week the public comes to the school and the school goes to the public."

.. ..

We should like on such occasions to hear the account of the steps taken by a school-master to check vagrancy, to cultivate better tastes among children and to prevent their falling off as they progress; we should like to read of the account of a new method used by a teacher to improve the reading and writing of the children in his class or of the investigation made by him to ascertain their vocabulary contents or their intelligence quotients. We should like to hear how an apparently dull child was helped to get over its inferiority complex or how a budding criminal was saved by timely assistance.

The occasion of the celebration of the week should also be utilised to present to the public charts showing the deplorable effects on children's health, of the absence of well-equipped gymnasium or a well-kept playing ground, or the improvement noticed since this provision was made, the burden thrown on an ill-prepared child promoted to the higher class and the ease of work noticed in another promoted after obtaining adequate proficiency in the lower class. Work of this type however cannot be got up by a last moment effort For the celebration of Education Week on the lines suggested by us steady work for a year is necessary And celebrations like this should be held more or less simultaneously in all district towns instead of in one town in a whole division, so that the message may be carried to a wider area.

The Madras teachers apparently have adopted the method of celebrating the Education Week suggested above. The South India Teachers' Union fixes the days of the week, gives the outline of the programme and leaves local people to fill in the details The week is held simultaneously all over the Presidency and it is not possible then as at Nasik, to collect together all big men and all good teachers It is definitely intended that the object of the week shall be to bring together those who work in schools and those who pay for their expenses, that they may both co-operate in the bringing up of the new generation. The South India Teachers' Union published a special number of its journal on this occasion that the articles may supply material for discussion (From *The Progress of Education*, October, 1932.)

FROM OUR ASSOCIATIONS.

THE MADURA DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD.

The Eighth Annual meeting of the Guild was held in the Setupathi High School, Madura, on Saturday, October 15, from 2 p.m. Rev. Fr. M. Amalorpavam, S J. presided A representative gathering consisting of about 120 members from all parts of the District was present. The Madura Teachers' Association was 'At Home' to teachers.

1. The proceedings began with a brief introduction by the Chairman. He exhorted the members to attend to their duties with a religious fervour in their noble work of irradiating knowledge He advised them not to be afraid of criticism when endeavouring in worthy avocations and not to have any party squabbles. This was the first meeting after the last Provincial Educational Conference, and they should be glad to learn that the Guild was now financially stronger, thanks to the efforts of the energetic Secretary. They had one problem to consider, that was the fall of the standard of English of the S. S L. C. pupils, all the members had to discuss methods of improving it.

2. The Annual Report for the year 1931 to 1932 was then presented by the Joint Secretary, Mr. M. Ramaswami Ayyar, B A., L.T. In the absence of an audit report (which could not be got ready as the auditor appointed by the Guild had left Madura), it was suggested by some members that the approval of the Report might be deferred. But it was pointed out that the report as read might be adopted and the audit report being separate, might be taken up at the next meeting

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Guild completes its eighth year with this report. The Annual meeting had to be held only now instead of in August as per rules, on account of some inconveniences felt by affiliated Associations.

Strength: The number of Associations affiliated has risen to 12, the High School at Melur having now joined The Tirumangalam School shows no near prospect of affiliating itself in spite of several reminders, personal and otherwise. There is actually no life in the Dindigul Association. The Palani Municipal High School Association has been in arrears for the last 3 years and more, and the Secretary has promised to pay early.

Meetings. There was only one ordinary meeting instead of two as per rules, this year. It was on the 20th February, 1932, in the U. C. High School, Madura, to consider proposed changes in the S. S L. C. syllabus. The Guild had to direct all its energies to the Provincial Educational Conference held under its auspices during May last.

Finances: An auditor has to be appointed to audit the accounts and submit a report. At the last annual meeting Mr. T. K Natesa Ayyar of the U. C. High School, was appointed to look into the accounts, but he left for Ceylon on other service, and so they could not be audited. The Guild's finances were as usual very low, but members will be glad to learn that they have been substantially augmented by the surplus left over at the Conference to the extent of about Rs 700 More definite figures can be supplied only after audit. Mr. Ananthapadmanabha Ayyar of the Madura College who was requested to audit the Conference accounts and submit a statement to the Guild, has been unable to do it on account of indifferent health. An auditor has to be appointed to go into the Conference accounts as well

Affiliated Associations are being requested to remit their affiliation fee for the year, with arrears, if any.

The Guild has got to consider one important aspect of the affiliation fee leviable from each Association. According to the rules of the S. I. T. U. the Guild has to pay Rs 2 for each Association affiliated The Association at Dindigul is paying Rs. 2-4 per year, that at Tallakulam, the same amount, and that at Melur Rs 3 Dindigul has yet to pay for 1930—1932. But the Guild has paid almost the whole of the affiliation fee due to the S I. T. U. calculated on this basis, at Rs 2 per Association It is for the Guild to consider whether in the interests of finances, a minimum should not be expected from such Associations which would leave something for the correspondence and other charges incurred by it every year.

The Conference: The Guild invited the S.I.T U. to hold the 24th Provincial Educational Conference here during last May, and a successful and well-attended session was held. In spite of the general financial depression, members as well as non-teachers in the District and outside rose equal to the occasion and contributed liberally, which has left a surplus to its credit Affiliated Associations should be thanked for their unstinted financial and other support

The Education Week: The S I. T U has been requesting Associations to celebrate the Education Week, and the Guild expects each Association

to do its best in the direction from the 17th Oct., onwards.

The Madura Dt. Secondary Education Board:—

Members will be glad to note the Rev. Fr. Amalorpavam, S. J., the President of the Guild, is also the President of the Board, and it is for us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to make the Board a living body capable of ameliorating the conditions of Teachers' service in the District.

Conclusion· We conclude this brief report with our sincere thanks to the members for their uniform cooperation with and confidence in us which have enabled us to carry on the work of the Guild efficiently

3 Mr. V. Aravamuda Ayyangar, B.A., L.T., the Secretary, then made a statement regarding the finances of the last Conference, and said he had about Rs. 700 left to the credit of the Guild. The American College authorities who had so generously placed their buildings for the Conference had spent about Rs. 95 for electricity alone, as the Secretary was informed, and so the Guild had still to meet the excess of Rs. 10, Rs. 35 having been already paid The President congratulated the Secretary on the creditable way in which he had managed the Conference

4. *Election of Office-bearers* for the year 1932 to 1934: Rev Fr. Amalorpavam, S. J. was re-elected as President for the third time, Mr. Y. Viswanatha Ayyar, M A , L.T., Headmaster, V M. High School, Bodinayakanur, as Vice-President, Mr. V. Aravamuda Ayyangar, B.A., L.T , as the Secretary, and Mr. N Sitaraman, Asst., Board High School, Batlagundu, as the Joint Secretary.

5. Mr. Padmanabha Ayyar, Commercial Instructor, Sourashtra High School, Madura, was appointed to audit the accounts of the Guild and the Conference.

6. The Guild approved of the addition to Rule 15 "That the Secretary shall deposit the moneys of the Guild in the M. R. C C Bank and the Indian Bank, and operate on the accounts in the name of the Guild"

7. The present affiliation fee from small associations, though inadequate, was resolved to be continued.

8 Mr. V. Mahadeva Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Native High School, Kumbakonam, who had been specially invited to initiate a discussion on 'How to improve the standard of English in High Schools' then delivered an address.

9. The Guild sanctioned Rs 60 to the American College authorities to meet the additional electric charges incurred.

10 A vote of thanks was proposed to the outgoing Officers, Messrs. G. S. Abraham and M. Ramaswami Ayyar.

11. After a few concluding remarks by the Chairman the Guild adjourned for lunch. The meeting terminated at 6-30 p.m.

THE RAMNAD DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD

First Conference—1932-33.

The first conference of the above guild for the year 1932-33 was held at Sivaganga on 25-10-32. About 50 delegates from 12 centres attended. The Raja Saheb of Sivaganga opened the conference. Among others present were Mr Kudva, the Estate Collector, and Mr. G Damodara Mudaliar, the District Educational Officer. Mr. O. K. Srinivasa Mudaliar, the Headmaster of the Raja's High School, Sivaganga, welcomed the delegates in a short speech. Mr. S. Dandapani Iyer of Sattur then acted a couple of scenes from Hamlet It was much appreciated by the Raja Saheb and others. At this stage, the Raja Saheb and a few others left the hall

Then Mr. N Chakravarti Ayyangar, the President of the guild, took the chair and referred briefly to the activities of the guild. Mr. K. S. Rajagopala Iyer of Devakottai read an essay in Tamil in which he set forth a strong plea for teaching the knowledge subjects in vernacular and using vernacular terms in all cases The President, in his concluding speech, said that history and elementary science might, with advantage to the pupils, be taught in the vernacular. Mr N. S. Venkatarama Iyer of Karaikudi wanted to move a resolution on the formation of a District Text-book Committee. But further consideration of the same was postponed to the next meeting of the guild With a vote of thanks to the Teachers' Association, Raja's High School, Sivaganga, who were at home to the delegates, the proceedings came to a close.

THE SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD.

A meeting of the South Arcot District Teachers' Guild was held at Nellikuppam in the Danish Mission High School at 1-30 p m., on the 22nd October, 1932, under the presidency of Mr. C. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, B.A , L T., Headmaster, Municipal High School, Villupuram. Delegates from Villupurum, Panruti, Cuddalore, Tirupapuliyur, R C. T. School and Pachaiyappa's School, Chidambaram and Nellikuppam, numbering in all about 40, were pre-

sent on the occasion, including the several Headmasters.

After the welcome address by Mr. A. S. Samuel, B.A., B.L., L.T., Headmaster Danish Mission School, Nellikuppam, and the opening speech of the Chairman regarding the activities of the Guild, Mr. T. Chengalvaraya Pillai, B.A, L.T., Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram, delivered a lecture on "The Teacher and Leisure" wherein he dealt with the need for allowing the teacher more leisure with a view to increasing the efficiency of his work as a teacher. The extra-curricular activities which are of real value, the adoption of certain suitable modern methods of teaching and the materials with which he has to his work, all these have increased the burden and responsibility of the modern teacher He pointed out that comparatively the High School teachers' need for leisure was no less than that of the college lecturers and hence, at a modest estimate, the High School teachers may have a minimum of 15 periods of work and a maximum of 20 periods of 45′ each in a week. The teachers in a body have to appeal to the managements and to the public at large to see that the welfare of the Educators, who are the real nation-builders, is sufficiently cared for.

He invited the members to give suggestions as to how best they could ameliorate their condition in this respect, of course, paying due regard to the present financial crisis. The Managements can better the lot of the Teachers at least when better conditions obtain.

Mr Swaminatha Iyer, B A, L.T., Municipal High School, Cuddalore admitted the justice of the lecturer's plea but he said that the lecturer had to point but these facts to the Management and further, with regard to extra-curricular activities, he opined that they were only extras and hence they need not interfere with the teacher's legitimate work. Further it is not possible to ask for more leisure at present which means appointment of more teachers.

Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar, B.A, L.T., of the same school suggested that the daily hours of work may be cut short to about 4 hours and the teachers can also economise their energy by talking less in the class.

The President in the course of Mr. Swaminatha Iyer's remarks said that we have first to discuss the question and then only can a united voice be presented to the management, and in conclusion he said that teachers have to take to their work with a spirit of self sacrifice, leisure or no leisure.

Mr T. P. Navanithakrishnan, M A, L.T., of the Annamalai University next delivered a lecture on 'Scouting'. He pointed out in a lucid manner that scouting was mistaken to be an extra-curricular activity by some people. Scouting, he said, is a method of teaching and it prepares one for life by making him resourceful, self-reliant and serviceable. Scouting in a school would be good if properly worked and do harm if made an ornamental appendage to a school for purposes of demonstration on important occasions like the Annual Inspection of the D. E. O. and the Anniversary celebrations.

The members then adjourned to lunch arranged by the Teachers' Association, D. M. School, Nellekuppam.

At 3-30 p m., the business meeting of the Guild was held when the President spoke on 'the Guild's work in the past,' the need for regular and more active work and also the necessity for election of new office-bearers. The Secretary Mr. V. Jayarama Iyer, B.A., L T., traced the work of the Guild from 1920 up to the present and laid stress on the fact that better work could not be turned out due to want of co-operation and sufficient response from the Teachers' Associations in the district. He also presented a statement of accounts in reply to a letter written by the President of the Teachers' Associations, Chidambaram.

Then, Mr. S R. Balasubramania Iyer, B A., L T., R C. T. High School, Chidambaram (General Secretary, 20th Provincial Educational Conference) presented a brief statement of accounts relating to the conference and requested the members of the Guild to suggest as to how the surplus amount of Rs 50 is to be utilised.

The following Office-bearers were elected for the year after having resolved that all the delegates present were eligible for voting:

President. Mr. J. Bhagyanadan, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, M. H. S., Cuddalore.

Vice-President. Mr G Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., L.T., F. A U, Headmaster, R. C. T. High School, Chidambaram.

Secretary and *Treasurer* Mr T. Chengalvaraya Pillai, B A, L T, P. H. S., Chidambaram.

Committe Members. Messrs. V. Jayarama Iyer, B A., L T, (Villupuram) D. S. Samuel, B.A., B.L., Nellikuppam, B. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, (Tirupapuliyur) and C. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, B A, L T, (Villupuram)

On the request of the Chairman the newly elected President occupied his place and conducted the proceedings.

The following resolutions were then moved and passed unanimously.—

1. Resolved, that the accounts of the 20th Provincial Educational Conference held at Chidambaram, as audited, passed by the Executive Com-

mittee and published in the January '30 number of the "South Indian Teacher" be passed.

2. Resolved that the balance amount of the 20th Provincial Educational Conference Funds be paid towards the arrears of subscriptions of the Guild to the S. I. T. U.

3. Resolved that the arrears of subscriptions due to the Guild from the Teachers' Associations in the district up to the commencement of the current year be written off.

4 Resolved that the Guild places on record its appreciation of the services rendered of it by the old Office-bearers.

Mr. R Kalyanasundara Iyer, B.A , L.T., Headmaster, Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram, proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the delegates, to the members of the Nellikuppam Teachers' Association for having entertained the delegates at a tea-party With an appeal made by the President for hearty co-operation from the members of the Guild and the vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary, the meeting terminated at 5 p.m.

THE DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD, COIMBATORE AND THE NILGIRIS

Report of the half-yearly meeting held at the Mahajana High School, Erode, on 21st and 22nd October 1932.

The half-yearly meeting of the guild was held in the Mahajana High School, Erode, on the 21st and 22nd October 1932 The gathering was large, more than 150 delegates representing 22 out of 26 associations being present. Almost all the Headmasters were present The delegates were conveniently lodged in the main building of the Mahajana High School and the meetings were held in the Saraswathy Hall of the school just a few yards from the main building. The District Educational Officer was kind enough to declare Friday the 21st a holiday to facilitate the teachers to attend the meeting. He was also present throughout on both the days. Mr. M. J. Sargunam, the permanent president of the guild could not be present as he was away at Madras to attend the meetings of the Senate and the S. S. L. C. Board.

Friday, (21—10—1932).—This day was devoted to the meetings of (1) The Science branch of the guild, (2) The District Pandits' Union, (3) The Madras Geographical Association.

12 Noon.—Meeting of the Science Branch.—This branch of the guild which was inaugurated by M R Ry T. S. Krishnamurthi Iyer Avl., the D E O., on 4—10—1932, at Coimbatore, held its first sessions this day. M.R Ry. K. Kannan Menon Avl., Vice-President of the guild, presided. Mr. S. Minakshisundaram Mudaliar, Headmaster of the Mahajana High School, welcomed the teachers in a short speech in which he exhorted the members of the teaching profession to keep up their ideals, honour and prestige whatever be the obstacles in the way. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the adoption of the same, office-bearers were elected for the year 1932-1933. The president in his concluding remarks gave an account of the sufferings of the teachers in schools, particularly in aided schools. The item "Discussion on the use of text-books in Ele. Science" was conducted the next day at 2 p.m. as the opener of the discussion was not present on Friday. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

2 p.m.—The District Pandits' Union held its first sessions with M.R.Ry. C. S. Chokalingam Pillai Avl., the Union president in the chair. After the reading of the welcome songs and the delivering of the welcome address Mr. Sivapadahridayam Pillai, the head Tamil Pandit of the Mahajana High School, Erode, and the vice-president of the Union, and reading the minutes of the previous meeting the presidential address was delivered. It was a very interesting and long address in which the erudite president of nearly three decades experience laid bare the pitiable condition and the miserable lot of the pandits in general. He spoke at length with facts and figures of the vagaries of the department in the matter of curricula, text-books and examinations. He appealed to the pandits and the teachers in general to join together to put down these vagaries with a severe hand. After the passing of a few resolutions, one of which was to affiliate the Union to the D. T. G. and a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting came to a close.

4 p.m —The Mahajana High School, Erode, was at home to the delegates.

5 p.m.—The meeting of the Coimbatore and the Erode branches of the Madras Geographical Association was held under the presidency of Mr. T S. Krishnamurthi Iyer, the D. E. O. It was resolved to form a District branch of the Association. Two papers, one on "The geographical outlook and citizenship," by Mr S. Natesa Iyer, M.A., L.T., and the other on "The value and conduct of excursions" by Mr. R. Ramakrishna Iyer, M.A , L T., were read and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

Saturday (22—10—32).—8 a.m —Business meeting of the guild.—M.R.Ry. K. V. Subramania Iyer Avl., Vice-President of the guild, presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting and the refresher course of lectures in Natural Science were

read and adopted. The following items of business were gone through:—

1. Read letter from S. I. T. U. regarding the enhancement of the delegates fee for the Pro. Ed. Con.

Resolved that the delegates fee be As. 8, provided that 50 per cent. of the collections is given to the S. I. T. U.

2. Resolved that the guild secretary's letter of 12—9—32 requesting the S. I. T. U. that the Middle and Ele School associations affiliated to the guild be excluded from payment of affiliation fee to the S. I T. U. under Rule 6 of the S. I. T. U. be approved by the guild.

3. Resolved to move at the next P. E. C. that the affiliation fee of a Guild to the S. I. T. U. be Rs. 15 or 40 per cent of the subscriptions collected by the Guild from the affiliated associations which ever is higher.

4. This guild requests the S. I. T. U. to place on table a statement showing (1) the number of affiliated guilds, (2) the number of associations affiliated to each guild, (3) the number of independent members, and (4) the amount of subscriptions collected from the three classes of fees.

5. Resolved that the affiliation fee of each Taluk Association of Elementary Teachers consisting of range branches be at the rate of one anna per member.

6 Resolved that the rules of the guild amended up-to-date be printed and circulated.

7. Resolved that the "South Indian Teacher" be subscribed for.

8. Resolved that the District Pandits' Union be affiliated to the guild by accepting an affiliation fee of a minimum of Rs. 2.

9. Resolved that the English branch of the guild be revived.

10. That the Mathematics and History branches be formed.

11 That Mr. S. R Subbarama Iyer of the Coimbatore L M. H. S be requested to audit the accounts of the guild for the year 1932-33.

The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the various branches for the year 1932-33:—

English:—Mr. K. Kannan Menon, Headmaster, Board High School, Dharapuram, President; Mr. S. R. Kuppu Rao, Assistant, Board High School, Dharapuram, Secretary.

Mathematics:—Mr. V N Venkatarama Iyer, Headmaster, D. J. H. S., Gobi, President; Mr. S. S. Ramaswami Iyer, Assistant, D. J. H. S., Gobi, Secretary.

History:—Mr. K. S. Nanjunda Iyer, Headmaster, Municipal High School, Pollachi, President; Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai, Assistant, Municipal High School, Pollachi, Secretary.

3 p.m.—The Board High School, Erode, was "At Home" to the delegates.

4 p.m—The last session of the meeting began with Mr. K. V. Subramania Iyer, the Vice-President, in the chair.

Letters expressing good wishes from the following gentlemen were read:—(1) M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur C S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar Avl., (2) Mr. V. Rajagopala Iyer, Headmaster, Board High School, Kollegal, (3) Mr S. Ramachandra Rao, Representative, Secondary Education Board, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

Mr. V. Kandasamy Mudaliar, Headmaster, Board High School, Erode, delivered an address on "Where we are" in which he painted a dark picture of the existing conditions in schools and the relation between the teacher and the taught and gave a glimpse into the ideals of the same.

Mr. R Kuppuswami Iyer, B.A., L.T, of the Board High School, Sathiamangalam, spoke on "The School." He described the working of the Foundation Schools in Germany and how our schools could be organised and conducted on the same lines with the necessary adjuncts of a garden, a workshop, a library, a club and a playground.

Mr. S Ananthakrishna Iyer of the Board Middle School, Kangayam, read a paper on "The Headmasters and Assistant Masters" in which he described how the tone and efficiency of a school depended upon the good undertsanding of the head and the assistants. He gave a detailed account of the duties and responsibilities of the Headmasters and the assistants.

After the reading of the papers a few resolutions were passed

Mr. R. Kuppuswami Iyer then invited the annual meeting of the guild to Sathiamangalam which was accepted by the Secretary on behalf of the guild.

Then the President, in his concluding remarks, thanked the Headmasters and the assistants of the High Schools of Erode for the very beautiful and convenient arrangements made for the stay of the delegates. He thanked the delegates for having come in large numbers and made this long two-days function a success.

The Secretary then proposed a vote of thanks to the Presidents, the D E. O., the Headmasters and assistants of the Mahajana and Board High Schools of Erode, the gentlemen who read papers and the delegates who attended the meeting.

The Headmaster of the Mahajana High School then thanked the delegates again on behalf of the Reception Committee which was fittingly responded to by Mr. V N. Venkatarama Iyer, the Headmaster of the D. J. H. School, Gobi, on behalf of the delegates.

The meeting terminated at about 7-30 p.m.

Following are the resolutions passed at the half-yearly meeting held at the Mahajana High School, Erode, on the 22nd October 1932:—

1. This guild requests the D. P. I. to extend the privileges now accorded to the teachers employed in Local Board to the teachers employed in aided schools regarding the payment of life insurance premia from the provident amounts standing in the name of the subscribers.

That the teachers in aided schools may be permitted to contribute towards the provident fund as existing at present in Local Board schools

Proposer.—Mr Srinivasaraghava Iyengar, Erode.

Seconder.—Mr. S. Minakshisundara Mudaliar, Erode.

2. This meeting of the guild requests the Government that the alternative now given to schools to teach the non-language subjects either in vernacular or in English be removed and that vernacular medium be enforced in all schools alike.

Proposer.—Mr. S. S Ramaswami Iyer, Gobichettipalayam.

Seconder.—Mr. K. S. Nanjunda Iyer, Pollachi.

3. This meeting of the guild requests the Government that adoption of Government Fundamental Rules applicable to vacation department be made a condition of recognition of aided and other schools.

Proposer.—Mr. V. N. Venkatarama Iyer, Gobi.

Seconder.—Mr. Edward Samuel, Coimbatore.

4. This guild requests the Government that full fee concession be awarded to children of teachers in all classes of secondary schools and that this be incorporated in the M. E R.

Proposer—Mr Srinivasaraghava Iyengar, Erode.

Seconder.—Mr. Minakshisundara Mudaliar, Erode

5. This guild requests the S. I T U Working Committee to approach the Government to form a statutory body the majority of whose members will be teachers to control education in the Presidency, and to look after the interests of the teachers

Proposer.—Mr K Kannan Menon, Dharapuram.

Seconder—Mr. K S. Nanjunda Iyer, Pollachi.

6. The proceedings shall as far as possible be in Tamil.

Proposer.—Mr. S. Minakshisundaram Mudaliar, Erode.

Seconder.—Mr. R. Ramakrishna Iyer, Dharapuram.

Report of the Refresher Course of Lectures in Natural Science

Under the auspices of the above guild a refresher course of lectures in Natural Science was conducted from the 3rd to the 7th October 1932, in the Municipal High School, Coimbatore. As many as 56 Science Teachers from various Higher Elementary, Middle and High Schools of the districts of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris attended the course.

The course began on Monday the 3rd October and Dr. T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer, B.A., F.Z.S., Entomologist of the Madras Agricultural Research Institute, in declaring the course open, deliverred an interesting address on the value of scientific studies, the method of imparting instruction in them and the need for teachers of science to periodically meeting together to discuss and exchange their ideas and keep themselves abreast of modern development and discoveries in science.

The same evening a visit was made to the Y. M C. A rural reconstruction centre at Ramanathapuram in which the teachers had an opportunity of observing the interesting experiments in Bee-keeping, Poultry, Gardening, etc.

At 7 p.m. in the evening of the same day and the next there were magic lantern lectures on Natural History and Electricity, in the Municipal High School laboratory, by Mr. M. Narayanaswami, B.A., B.L., Science Assistant, St. Michael's High School, Coimbatore.

On Tuesday the 4th instant Mr. S. N. Chandrasekhara Iyer, M.A., Lecturer in Botany in the Agricultural College made a discourse on "The Scope of Plant Life in Secondary Schools" in which he paid particular attention to the treatment of the various parts of the syllabus in Botany in the actual teaching of the subject in the various classes from forms I to VI.

In the afternoon the Science Branch of the guild was formally inaugurated by M.R.Ry. T. S. Krishnamurthi Iyer Avl., M.A., L.T., our District Educational Officer, after which the draft rules regarding the conducting of the section were passed.

This was followed by a detailed discussion of the departmental syllabus in Natural Science under the presidency of M. R. Ry. P. K. Ramakrishna Iyer Avl, B A., L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Range, and was continued in the morning sessions of Wednesday and Thursday. The discussion went a great way in clarifying the ideas of the teachers in various portion

of it and enabled hem to express and seek solution for the difficulties they experienced in the teaching of the subjects. Alterations in certain parts of the syllabus were suggested with a view to making it clearer and more workable and it was decided to make recommendation accordingly to the higher authorities for their adoption.

The afternoon of Wednesday the 5th instant was devoted to a visit to the Agricultural College where M.R Ry. P. N. Krishna Iyer Avl., M.A., Lecturer in Zoology, delivered an exhaustive lecture on Animal Life in Secondary Schools. The lecture was copiously illustrated by specimens and charts and was very useful to those that attended it enabling them to learn various facts which they could not have obtained otherwise The teachers were taken round to the various sections of the museum and laboratory of the college where the several exhibits and experiments in Botany and Zoology were demonstrated and explained to them. After visiting the dairy, the central farm, the botanical garden, the insectary, etc., the party returned after sending a happy and extremely useful evening in the college.

On Thursday the 6th instant at 3 p.m., the guild entertained the teachers and guests at tea, after which began the last item in the refresher course which was a lecture on "Human Physiology" by M.R Ry S Brahmachari Avl, M.A., L.T., in which he laid stress on the need for correlating Physiology with other subjects and pleaded for greater attention for the teaching of the hygienic aspect of Physiology

The course came to an end after the distribution of certificate of attendance to the teachers who attended the course and concluding remarks by Mr. M. J. Sargunam, M.A., L.T., the President of the guild.

The success of the refresher course was due in a great measure to the combined efforts of various gentlemen who heartily approved of and encouraged this first effort of the guild to educate the educators and help them to keep in touch with modern developments in teaching of science. The guild is extremely indebted to our respected District Educational Officer who identified himself with this enterprise, guiding us by his wise counsel and sage experience. The will to learn was, I believe, responsible for the very spontaneous and eager response from the various schools which deputed their science masters to attend the course, thus effectively belying the wholly undeserved and false charge levelled against the school masters that they tend to become fossilised and have not the tendency to cultivate and improve their knowledge.

The guild owes a great obligation to M.R.Ry. C. Tadulingam Mudaliar Avl., Principal of the Agricultural College and the professors who condescended to place at its disposal all their resources and enabled the teachers to profit in an abundant measure by the lectures delivered and the demonstrations conducted in the college. It is a happy sign that the unfortunate exclusiveness between the various sections of the teaching profession is thus wearing out and that specialists and research workers are willing to co-operate with teachers in Secondary and Elementary Schools and feel one with them in acjuiring and disseminating scientific knowledge.

In conclusion, the guild must express its supreme sense of obligation to M.R Ry Dewan Bahadur C. S Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar Avl, our popular President of the District Board and Chairman of our Municipality, but for whose blessings, the course could not have been organised and so efficiently conducted. Not only did he order the deputation of science masters from all schools under his control but he also generously promised to recommend a lump contribution towards the expenses of the course. The guild cannot be too grateful to him for his benevolent patronage

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ANANTAPUR DT. TEACHERS' GUILD

Proceedings of the Executive Committee meeting held at Anantapur on 16—10—32 at 1 p.m.

Res. 1. Read report of the Secretary for the period 1—12—31 to 15—10—32

Recorded. The Secretary is authorised to communicate the thanks of the Committee of the guild to the D. E. O., Anantapur.

Resolved that the draft rules with the necessary papers be circulated to affiliated associations in the district.

The guild thanks Messrs. K. and J. Cooper, Bombay, for the 65 specimen copies sent to the guild for opinion as to their suitability as class books. The opinion of the guild will be communicated after the annual meeting of the guild to be held in February.

Resolved that the Secretary be authorised to request once again Mr Syed Amiruddin to remit Rs. 10 the Geography Refresher Course fee due from him.

Resolved that the accounts be approved subject to audit.

Res. 2. Election of a member to the Executive Board of the S. I. T. U. for 32-33.

Resolved that Mr Appu Rao be elected to be a member of the Executive Board of the S. I. T. U. for 32-33

Res. 3. Letter dated 24-8-32 of the S. I. T. U. regarding enhancement of delegate fee to educational conference from As. 4 to Re. 1.

Resolved that the delegation fee to the educational conference be enhanced to Re. 1.

Res. 4. List of affiliated associations with names of members, etc., required for the year Book of the S. I. T. U

Resolved that all affiliated associations be requested to send the names of members, etc., required for the preparation of the S. I. T. U. Year Book.

Res. 5. Putting up a member from the guild to the Senate as an S. I. T. U. candidate.

Resolved that Mr. C Ranganatha Ayyangar be put up as member from the guild to the Senate as an S. I. T U. candidate

Res. 6. Next general meeting of the guild

Resolved that the Secretary be authorised to make arrangements for the general meeting in February at a time when the D. E. O., Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts, finds it convenient to attend.

(Sd.) S. KUPPUSWAMI AIYAR,

Vice-President.

Report of the Secretary for the period 1—12—31 to 15—10—32, submitted to the Executive Committee :—

ACTION ON RESOLUTIONS

Copies of the proceedings and resolutions of the general meeting of the guild held at Anantapur on 28—11—31 were duly communicated to the concerned authorities for necessary action, to the Press and to the "South Indian Teacher" which has published the full report and proceedings in its November number.

The D E. O, Anantapur, has been good enough to take immediate action on Res 2 by which meeting notices and proceedings of the meetings of the guild and the District Secondary Education Board are being mutually forwarded for information.

The draft rules of the Comparative Loan and Thrift Society were circulated to all affiliated associations and replies therefrom received except from Anantapur and Uravakonda. The rules embodying these suggestions have been finally drafted and, if approved, are ready for being sent up to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for consideration.

Invitation on behalf of the guild was sent to the S. I. T. U. to hold its Twenty-fifth Provincial Educational Conference in this district, but as neither the Secretary nor any member of the guild could be personally present at the Madura Conference to press the invitation, it was not passed, Trichy having been honoured. The President, S. I. T. U. has kindly written asking us to extend the invitation for the year 1934 This question may again be brought up before the next general meeting for its consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES

The D. P. I.'s questionnaire regarding revision of the S. S L. C. syllabus was circulated to affiliated associations and their collective views embodied in a memorandum submitted by the Secretary to the D. E. O.

On representations from certain affiliated associations, the D. E. O. was requested in this office letter dated 15—2—32 to revise the list of holidays sanctioned in his memo R. C No. 2|32 dated 20—1—32 and thanks are due to him for readily complying with the prayer of the petition.

The Secretary is glad to report that the sum of Rs. 5, being old balance due from the ex-Secretary, Mr K. Sankariah, has been received together with the postal charges incurred in sending reminders, but regrets very much to state that the Geography Refresher Course fee of Rs. 10 due from Mr. Syed Amiruddin has not yet been paid in spite of a final reminder.

65 specimen copies of Messrs. K. and J. Cooper's publications, Bombay, have been received for the opinion of the guild as to their suitability as text-books for class use. These volumes are kept in the office for inspection

The Secretary of the guild attended the All-India Federation of Teachers Conference, Bangalore, as a delegate in December 1931 and he is glad to report that the session was successful. An exhibition was organised as an adjunct to the Conference and excursion trips to industrial and historical places were conducted under enthusiastic local scout leaders.

Affiliated associations of the guild have been notified about the S. I. T. U. Education Week from the 17th instant.

ACCOUNTS

Receipts					*Charges*				
To					By				
Affiliation fee	Rs. 36	0	0		Deficit c|o	Rs. 12	1	3	
Old balance	„ 5	4	0		Postage	„ 6	9	0	
Sale of stock	„ 2	8	0		Contingencies	„ 1	15	10	
					Suspense	„ 3	0	0	
					S. I. T. U. Affin. fee for 31-32	„ 18	0	0	
Total	„ 43	12	0		Total	„ 41	10	1	

Leaving a balance of (unaudited figures) Rs. 2 1 11

C. RANGANATHA AYYANGAR,
Secretary.

THE KISTNA DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD.
1932-33.

The fourth annual conference of the above guild was held in the Board High School Gudivada on Friday and Saturday 30th September, 1932 and 1st October, 1932 The following resolutions were duly proposed, seconded and carried by a majority.

1. This Guild offers its heartfelt thanks to the President, District Board, Kistna for the Donation of Rupees one hundred towards prizes of the Educational Exhibition; and requests him to make the Donation a recurring one.

2 This Guild is of opinion that there should be a Teachers' Council elected by the various District Teachers' Guilds in the Presidency on the analogy of the Bar Council and requests the Government to take early steps in this behalf.

3. This Guild hereby reiterates the resolution adopted at its First Annual Session on 27-7-29 regarding the institution of a Benefit scheme for the teachers in the district and directs the Executive Committee to take immediate steps to bring the scheme into operation with effect from the First of January 1933.

4. This Guild strongly recommends to the senate and Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University to revise its statutes regulating the election of members to the senate representing the chief languages in the University Area so as to enable the Oriental title-holders and holders of honorary titles and distinctions in Telugu to enrol them as voters and to enable them to stand as candidates for the Telugu Constituency as in the case of Kanarese, Oriya and Urdu

5. This Guild protests against the circular of the District Educational Officer stating that teachers of aided schools should not apply for advances from the Government Provident Fund on account of the financial stringency prevailing all round.

6. This Guild protests against the circular from the Department asking managers to take letters of consent from the teachers in their schools to serve as Assistant Superintendents at the S S.L.C. Public Examination

7. This Guild resolves that it be a recommendation to the managements of the various Secondary Schools in the District to provide facilities for imparting free education to the children of their employees in schools under their respective managements.

8 This Guild recommends to the Heads of Secondary Institutions in the district to consider the advisibility of not changing the text-books too often in view of economic depression prevailing in general.

9. This Guild is of opinion that the minimum salary of the Intermediate Grade teachers should be Rupees Sixty and that their scale may be revised as Rs. 60-4-90 in place of the present scale of Rs. 40-3-70. Resolved that the resolution be communicated to the Management of the various Secondary Schools in the district for favour of adoption.

10. This Guild resolves that bonafide teachers in recognized schools with Secondary Grade Training Certificates be permitted to appear for all University Examinations without producing attendance certificates

11. Resolved that Hindi should be included in the 'A' Group subjects. (to the Secretary S S.L.C. Board)

12. Resolved that a Guild Library be formed with most of the books relating to the Methods of Teaching.

13. Resolved that it be a recommendation to the authorities concerned that the statutes relating to the election of members to the Andhra University Senate to be so modified as to include every Registered District Teachers' Guild in the University area (i.e. the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavary, West Godavary, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore) as a constituency empowered to elect one of its own members to represent them on the Senate.

14. Resolved that it be a recommendation to the authorities concerned that a S.S.L.C. Board separately for the Andhra University area be constituted for the following among other reasons:—

1. The number of candidates appearing for the S.S.L.C. Examination has already become so large that two chief Examiners are found to be necessary for some subjects
2. The courses of study for the S. S. L. C. Examination will have to determine in some respects and to depend in some other respects on the courses of study for the Intermediate Examinations at the University.

15. Resolved; the Guild places on record its grateful appreciation of the services rendered to it by its outgoing President and Secretary Messrs. V. V. Ranga Rao and D. Ambayya Sastri, who during the year of their office, spared no pains to extend the activities of the Guild.

16. In pursuance of the resolution No. 13 adopted at the last annual session of the Guild a committee of five members, consisting of:—

1. M.R.Ry. B. Mrutyunjapudu Garu, Asst. of B. H. School Gudivada.
2. M.R.Ry. V. V Subbaiah Nayudu Garu, Asst. M. H. School Bezwada.
3. M.R.Ry. M Veera Bhadra Rao, Garu, Asst. B. H. School Tadanky.
4. M.R.Ry. S. Ramachandrayya Garu, Asst. S. R. H. School, Nuzvid.
5. M.R.Ry. V. L. Narasimham Garu, Asst. Hindu High School, Masulipatam.

(The last mentioned gentleman to be the Convener of the Committee) is hereby formed to organize and conduct the sports competitions during the next year

17. This Guild recommends to the authorities of the Andhra University the restoration of the representation on the Senate once enjoyed by the Pandits employed in recognized Secondary Schools in the University Area.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1932-33.

1. *President.* M.R.Ry. D. Nityananda Sastri Garu, B.A., L.T., Headmaster Noble College High School, Masulipatam.
2. *Vice-President.* M.R.Ry. B. Seshacharyulu Garu, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Board High School,
3. *Vice-President.* M.R.Ry. M. Narasimharao Garu, M.A., L.T., Assistant, Board High School, Tadanki.
4. *Secretary.* M.R.Ry. B. Achyuta Ramasastri Garu, M.A., L.T., Assistant Noble College High School, Masulipatam.

Other Members.

5. M.R.Ry. D. Ambaiyasastri Garu, Asst., Board High School, Gudivada.
6. M.R.Ry. G. Gopalarao Garu, Clerk, Municipal High School, Bezwada.
7. M.R.Ry. K. Narasimhamurthi Garu, Headmaster Board High School, Pamarru
8. M.R.Ry. N. V Subbarao Garu, Asst., Board High School, Tadanki.
9. M.R.Ry J. Satyanarayanamurthi Garu, Headmaster, S. R. R. High School, Nuzvid.
10. M.R.Ry. M Pattabhiramayya Garu, Sri Rama High School, Masula.
11. M.R.Ry T. Narayanarao Garu, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
12. M.R.Ry. P V. Gangaraju Garu, Asst., S. R. High School, Challapalli.
13. M.R.Ry V Ramayya Garu, Headmaster, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
14. M.R.Ry. K. Ramakrishnarao Garu, Asst., S K. P. V. V. High School, Bezwada.
15. M.R.Ry. B. Mrutyunjajudu Garu, Asst., Board High School, Gudivada.

(Sd.) B. Achyuta Rama Sastri,
Secretary.

Noble High School,
Masulipatam,
18—10—1932.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, CITY HIGH SCHOOL, BERHAMPORE (GANJAM DISTRICT).

The First Anniversary of the Teachers' Association City High School, Berhampore was celebrated in the school on Saturday, the 22nd October, when Mr. G. Dharma Rao, M.A., Lecturer in English Kallikota College presided. The meeting commenced at 3-30 p.m., and many teachers from all the other secondary schools in the locality attended it. After the reading of the Annual Re-

port by Mr. G. Narayana, B.A., B.Ed., the Secretary of the Association, Mr. B Markandeya Sarma, Ubhayabhasha Pravena read an appreciation on Bhasa's Pratima, Mr V. Veeraraghuvaswamy, B.A., L.T., gave a humorous speech on the prevailing evils of society and Mr. Karyashirtha B. Mallayya Sastri, spoke on the past and the present system of education. The President then addressed the audience on the History of Telugu Literature in Punadipadu. The meeting terminated at 6-30 p.m. with a vote of thanks.

S. M. S. VIDYASALA, KARAIKUDI

School Day Celebration

Sri Minakshi Sundareswara Vidyasala of Karaikudi presented a festive appearance on Saturday last, the occasion being the Annual Distribution of Prizes and the celebration of the Birthday of the Life-President of the School, Diwan Bahadur Av. Pl Chidambaram Chettiar The double function was presided over by the Collector of Ramnad, Mr Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., who came down here for the occasion There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present in the well-decorated hall, including visitors from outside, like Mr. R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S., Mr. G. Damodara Mudaliar (District Educational Officer of Ramnad) and Rao Bahadur Ramanathan Chettiar.

The proceedings commenced with the Birthday felicitations offered to Diwan Bahadur Chettiar by the Headmaster, Mr. N. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, on behalf of the staff and the pupils. Select pupils then went through a varied programme of songs, recitations and scenes enacted, which were, one and all, thoroughly enjoyed.

The Headmaster next read the annual report of the school, which detailed progress in all directions—in strength, in inter-school work, and in out-of-school activities like games, scouting and the Students' Union. The School Hostel reaching completion in February last was graciously opened by H. E. the Governor of Madras on 15—2—1932 The work of the Old Boys' Association was noticed, especially their staging a drama with a view to raising a Poor Boys' Fund.

After distributing the prizes to the successful students, Mr. Gray made his presidential speech He said he was glad that the school was properly celebrating the generous President's birthday and that he wished to join in the school's congratulations to Mr. Chidambaram Chettiar. Adverting to the report, he said that it was one of all-round progress, that all communities were being rightly served by the school, that the activities of the school evoked appreciation from all, and that the Old Boys' recent activity was very laudable. After some words of advice given to the prize-winners and encouragement to other pupils, the President expressed how delighted he and the rest of the audience were with the entertainment given by pupils with their songs, acting and recitations.

After a vote of thanks to the President and the visitors and cheers given for the King-Emperor, the two-fold function was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem by the School Choir.

A DISTRICT HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATION MADURA.

Many of the Headmasters of Secondary Schools of the Madura District met in the Madura College High School on 12h November, 1932 and formed themselves into a District Headmasters' Association, the aim of the association being to build up a sense of unity and fellowship among all the Headmasters of Secondary Schools in the district and to discuss important problems and subjects relating to the work of Headmasters.

A constitution was also drawn up to regulate the working of the association.

G. S. Abraham Esq, B A, Headmaster, U. C. High School, Madura, and G. P. James Esq., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, American High School, Pasumalai, were elected President and Secretary of the Association respectively.

The first regular meeting of this newly started association is to be held at Madura on 10-12-1932. R M. Savur Esq., B.A, (Cantab) District Educational Officer, Madura, is to deliver the Inaugural address then.

It is hoped that this association will work efficiently and that the Headmasters of various other districts also will ere long start similar associations which may go far to successfully revive the old Presidency Association of Headmasters

THE HINDU THEOLOGICAL HIGH SCHOOL, MADRAS, AT TIRUPATI.

The staff and pupils of the Madras Hindu Theological High School consisting of 45 masters and about 300 pupils paid a visit to this sacred place, and the D. H. H School Teachers' Association ac-

corded a hearty reception to them at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th instant in the school premises. After prayer, Messrs. T. R. Subrahmania Iyer, B.A., L.T., the Headmaster in charge and K. Srinivasachar, the Secretary of the Teachers' Association, garlanded the guest Headmaster.

In welcoming the masters, Mr. C. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., L.T., the senior English Assistant of the High School, observed that that excursion was the first of its kind the whole institution moving practically all the way from Madras to this sacred place. This excursion was quite different from those in which a handful of pupils and teachers moved from place to place and that was the type worth being copied by any other institution in the Presidency.

The speaker expressed that the Association was denied the opportunity of observing the pupils arranged in batches simply on account of threatening and hanging clouds for the fear that they would be drenched. Here he humorously observed that Mr. Y. D. S. Raghavan who knew the climate of the locality might have said that the clouds of Tirupati were peculiar and would only threaten with no drop of rain. and there would not have been the slightest fear of boys being drenched in the rain.

Speaking about excursions and games, he said, "Education imparted in many institutions is only one-sided. Excursions strive to supplement the education imparted to them within the four walls of their class-rooms This is an inspiration to others to copy and make similar attempts and make the education of boys as complete as possible. Sports and excursions are the only means by which comradeship and brotherhood could be cultivated." He congratulated the Hindu Theological School on their having made a right move in the right direction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr K. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., L.T., the Headmaster of the Hindu Theological High School, Madras, rose amidst cheers, and said that he was highly thankful to the association for the reception accorded to him and his staff. In his speech he observed that it was really inconvenient for him to take along with him all the boys who numbered about 300, and it was equally disappointing that he could not bring them He was of opinion that the visit of the D. H. H School was really a pleasure and this D. H. H School was one of the best equipped institutions in this part of the Presidency He was highly pleased to observe, "In point of equipment, in point of enthusiasm, on the part of the teachers, the cheerful way in which they seem to take about their business, you are second to none."

Next, the learned lecturer spoke about the origin and development and activities of the Hindu Theological High School. He said that the Hindu Theological High School was founded 43 years ago on the 14th January 1889 for a definite purpose of imparting religious instruction to the Hindu youths. In December 1888 a Hindu pupil was converted to Christianity in the Madras Christian College, and Mr. Siva Sankara Pandya, a religious-minded person and a humble teacher on the staff of the Pachaiyappa's High School, felt that it was a mistake and tragedy that Hindu youths should be sent to Christian schools. On an appeal made by him to the Hindu public large sums were collected, and the present institution came into existence.

During the last five or six years a new spirit came over the school. Various activities have been going on, and as an accumulated result of which the school progressed in every direction, as pronounced by competent educational authorities The strength of the school rose to the present number of 1,280, and it did not exist to manufacture S. S. L. C.'s only, but for the purpose of preparing pupils for life citizenship (Hear, hear.) Hence activities in the school were varied, for which the institution became famous

The school has been doing national service by maintaining a Deenabandhu Samajam, which helped orphans and the destitute with clothing; a Masters' Association, the life-centre of the activities of the school, which is now getting vitally concerned with the school; a boys' savings bank to cultivate the habits of thrift and money saving. The school spent a lot of money for sports to the extent of Rs. 2,000 The lecturer lastly enjoined on the association that "Education is the highest national service which any person can render to his country. It is not through politicians, it is not through commercial men, it is not through judges or warriors, but it is through teachers that India must once again gain her salvation."

In conclusion, he expressed he was very glad for the opportunity that was afforded to him and his staff for exchange of thoughts. He was giving the inmost feelings of every one of his colleagues when he said that he was deeply indebted to the association for the cordial welcome extended to them With these words he resumed his seat.

At the close of the function Mr. P. S. Ramanujam, the Education-clerk, Mr. D. Sambasiva Ayya, B.A., L.T., Chemistry Assistant of the school, and

a teacher of the Theological High School entertained the audience with Veena and vocal music. After the distribution of fruits and flowers and pansupari the function terminated with the Indian National Anthem sung in solemn silence by the Headmaster of the Theological High School, the other members of the audience joining the chorus.

DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD, CHITTOOR

The Annual Conference of the guild will be held on Saturday the 19th and Sunday the 20th instants at the Theosophical College, Madanapalle. The session is expected to be eventful and interesting and teachers from all parts of the district are earnestly requested to gather in large numbers to make it really successful.

M.R.Ry G. V. Subba Rao, M.A., (Cantab), Principal of the Rishi Valley School (near Madanapalle) has kindly agreed to preside.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, 1932.

8th Session Lahore. (27th-30th Dec. 1932).

Under the joint auspices of the Punjab Teachers Association and the Punjab Non-Government Schools' Federation, the next All-India Conference of the Federation of Teachers' Associations will be held at Lahore, from 27th to 30th December 1932 A Reception Committee consisting of many influential ladies and gentlemen has been formed and arrangements for the conference are proceeding apace.

Membership of Reception Committee is open to all teachers of schools and colleges and others interested in education. The minimum fee for the membership of the Reception Committee is fixed at Rs. 2. The fee for delegates is Rs. 2. All payments are to be made to Mr. S Bhagat Singh, B A., B.T., Lecturer, Central Training College, Lahore.

Papers on educational topics are invited from all educationists and educational institutions including the Universities in India. Papers will be read and discussed in sectional meetings. The last date for the receiving of papers is the 1st week of December, 1932.

In addition to papers there will be general discussion on important topics, the details of which will be given in a separate bulletin.

The co-operation of all educationists is cordially invited to make these discussions successful

Arrangements are also being made for holding an All-India Educational Exhibition under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations. All correspondence regarding the Exhibition may be kindly addressed to the General Secretary, All-India Educational Conference, Lahore.

Detailed information on any point concerning the conference may be obtained from the undersigned, or the General Secretary for the conference.

VITASTA PRASAD FIDA,
Secretary,
Punjab Teachers' Association, Lahore.

Educational Exhibition—December 1932.

An Educational Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Eighth Conference (coming off in Lahore in December next), of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations. The Secretaries of the Exhibition Committee solicit the co-operation of all interested in education in making the exhibition a success. It will be the endeavour of the committee so to organise the exhibition as to make it serve not only the teacher but also the non-teacher by demonstrating through the exhibits what modern educational outlook tends to be, and what modern teaching as an art and a craft is, or is to be in the hands of the twentieth century teacher. It need hardly be pointed out how substantially therefore heads of schools and colleges and heads of offices or departments of education can help the committee in their efforts.

Amongst the sections of exhibitions that will be provided for may be mentioned (1) Educational Charts and Statistics, (2) Experiments in Child Psychology and Educational methods, (3) Visual instruction, (4) Manual Training, (5) Scoutcraft, (6) Vocational Education, (7) Fine Arts, (8) Teaching apparatus and appliances pertaining to the different subjects and methods of school-instruction (Mathematics, Science, History, Geography, Languages, etc.,) (9) Needlework and embroidery, (10) Personal Hygiene and sanitation.

The Exhibition Committee hereby wish to appeal to all teachers, teachers' associations and educational bodies for their active help and cooperation in furtherance of the aims and scope of the exhibition.

Arrangements are being made with the Railway authorities in India for securing special facilities for the conveyance of exhibits.

Exhibits will be received at the Exhibition Office from the 2nd December and up till the 16th of December. As it is proposed to publish an Exhibition Guide, it is requested that detailed information pertaining to the kind of exhibits that may be sent, and particularly regarding the facilities required by the exhibitors may reach the Secretaries by the 4th of December.

Certificates and prizes will be awarded for the best specimens of workmanship in each section.

Rules for the guidance of exhibitors are detailed below:—

1 Exhibits shall be sent at the exhibitors' own risk. The exhibitors will make their own arrangements for the safety of the exhibits during the season.

2 The committee will afford all possible facilities for ensuring the safety of the exhibits sent. They do not however hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage to the exhibits.

3. Exhibitors shall make their own arrangements for the removal of exhibits at the close of the exhibition.

4. All incidental charges shall be borne by the exhibitors themselves.

5. The decision of the Exhibition Committee on all matters connected with the exhibition shall be final.

Further particulars may be ascertained from:

GENERAL SECRETARY,
All-India Educational Exhibition, Lahore.

THE ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Examination Enquiry Committee

To

The Readers of the "South Indian Teacher."

Sir,

On behalf of the Examination Enquiry Committee of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations I request that you will consider the following questionnaire and send me your answers to the same at your earliest convenience so that the Committee may be benefited by your views in the drafting of its report. I shall be thankful if you will make your answers as full as possible If *you find it convenient* to consult your colleagues or other members of your Teachers' Guild before sending in your answers, you will be doing great service to this Committee.

Yours sincerely,
ANJILVEL V. MATTHEW,
(Convener).

Dharwar,
1st September, 1932.

I. (1) What are the chief uses in your opinion of examinations?

(2) What alternative means are possible to obtain these results?

(3) Do you think that these substitutes are preferable to examination? If not, what advantage have examinations?

II. What are the chief defects in your view of the present system of examination?

(1) Does the system encourage cram-work?

(2) Does it discourage many-sided development of the students?

(3) Are the *variations in evaluations* a serious evil?

III. Frequency of examinations.

(1) How many examinations do you think are necessary in a year in:—

1. Primary Schools.
2. Secondary Schools.
3. Arts Colleges.
4. Technical and Science Schools and Colleges?

Do you approve of (1) Weekly, (2) Monthly, (3) Quarterly examinations? Why?

IV. Internal and external examinations.

(1) Do you approve of a general public examination, i.e., an examination for the whole language area, at the end of the Primary School course?

(2) Do you approve of the proposal made in some provinces to have a general public examination in Secondary Schools prior to the Secondary School Leaving Examination?

(3) Is it your experience that those subjects which are tested only by internal examiners (i.e., examiners within the institution itself) are neglected, while students give more careful attention to subjects tested in public examinations? Have you any suggestion to remedy this evil, if it exists?

(4) In public examinations also, do you think it wise to have actual teachers as examiners or to have "*others,*" i e., *those* unconnected with the institutions whose work is tested? Why?

V. New methods in examinations.

(1) Have you any personal experience with the new methods in examinations *in Primary* or Secondary Schools?

(2) What *do you think* are the advantages or disadvantages of such things as (1) Recognition Tests, (2) Completion Tests?

(3) True-False Tests?

Do you think that the questions requiring the easy type of answers are necessary, even if the Test mentioned above are made use of? Why?

(4) Do you think that the present practice of preventing students from referring to books in examination halls a healthy or reasonable practice?

What (a) Psychological and Theoretical and (b) what Practical difficulties are likely to be met with in changing this practice? How can these difficulties be overcome?

(5) What will be the possible effects of Vernacularisation on examination?

VI. (1) If a student does not show satisfactory progress in Physical Culture, will you prevent him from going to a higher class? How will you answer the point of view of your opponent in this matter?

(2) Will you have any examination to test the moral progress of students? If so, what types of tests will you use?

VII Are there any particular defects in the examination system in your Province or University area, which other places in India have not? If so, what are they? and how do you propose to deal with them?

VIII. If you wish to raise any questions not directly or indirectly mentioned in this questionnaire, please raise them.

MOTHER INDIA

Depends on the Youth of India for its Future Prosperity

THE MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY

THE TEACHERS' BOOK SHELF

THE GERMAN SCHOOL SYSTEM: By Syed Ali Akbar, M.A. Published by Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd.

It is always necessary for Indian teachers to know how the educational systems of various other countries are working so that we may gather therefrom what may be of use to us; and of all countries of the West Germany is easily the most important country about which we must have a fair knowledge because it is there that education has been the subject-matter of serious thinking. What it is and what it ought to be has been thought out rationally and there is very little of empirical drifting.

Those who may not have access to such standard book on German Education like "The Reorganisation of Education in Prussia" by Kendel and Alexander and "The new Education in the German Republic" by Alexander and Parker cannot have a better guide to that very efficient system than the book under review. The author had the unique advantage of touring in Germany with a view to study her educational system and his observations are all based on first-hand knowledge. Whenever there is an opportunity the author draws a comparison with the state of affairs in our own country.

Every chapter is interesting and highly suggestive and if we cannot imitate Germany in a wholesale manner we can at least attempt to catch the spirit underlying this system and try to introduce some of it in working our own which is so different from the German system. We would particularly recommend the chapter on Vocational Schools, on the Youth Movement, and on the Welfare of School Children.

To the bulk of our readers the most attractive chapter would be that upon "Secondary Schools." We see how there are very many various types to suit the different requirements of the youth of the land unlike in our country where all are ground in the same mill without scope for development of individual tastes and inclinations.

It is impossible for any Indian teacher not to feel after reading this book how far behind we are of Germany; but we can derive consolation from the fact that mostly these changes have been brought about in Germany in the post-War period and hence under proper conditions and circumstances we may also be able to bring about wholesome and wholsesale changes in our system.

We commend this book most warmly to every teacher and no school library should be without a copy of this very inspiring book.

S. K. Y.

GEMS IN SANSKRIT PROSE AND VERSE, being a higher Sankrit Text (suitable for group A in the revised S. S. L. C. scheme), Book I for the IV form and Do. Book II for the V form: By Pundit Sri Seshadri Sarma, Rajah's High School, Ramnad. Edited with notes and a full English translation by Mr. T. S. Viraraghavachari, M.A., L.T., Headmaster of the same school; published by Ambika Press, Mylapore, Madras. Price As. 12 and Re. 1 respectively.

We have read with much pleasure these two books intended for the high school classes. Selections are from the well-known classics in Sanskrit prose and verse like Hitopadesa, Dasakumaracharitra and Raghuvamsa. Prose dialogues from Sakuntala and Mudrarakshasa would enable the students to realise that Sanskrit can be effectively used as a means of communication in everyday life. There are some oft-quoted verses given which add to the attractions of the volumes.

The notes given at the foot in every page can be used, we are afraid, only under guidance. English translation is faithful. Transliteration of Sanskrit names in English is not carefully done. Somadatta is spelt throughout as Somadhatth. We wonder how a teacher would explain to a class and make them understand the aptitude of the simile in verse 60 (Raghu Canto XI. p. 57 of the Text-Book II.). The editor could easily have omitted it.

We hope the book would be found very useful by those for whom it is intended.

S. K. Y.

ENGLISH HISTORY FOR MATRICULATION: By K. P Mitra, M A., B.L. Published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., Price Rs. 2. 304 pages.

This is a welcome publication particularly at this time The book is divided into two parts. The first of about a hundred pages deals with the pre-Tudor period. The second part has been subdivided into four books: (i) The Tudor Period, (ii) The Stuart Period, (iii) The Hanoverian Pe-

riod, (iv) Summary of Events between 1815-1931 mainly topical (a) Reforms and Progress, (b) Colonial and Imperial development, (c) Wars and Foreign relations. The author has brought out a book which is quite suitable for the S. S L. C. standard (A. Group) by omitting unnecessary details and presenting a continuous narrative The fourth book of the second part is a novel feature and will serve to give a clear picture of modern tendencies after the period has been studied in chronological sequence. The matter in the text is well supplemented by maps, illustrations, chronological and genealogical tables together with brief biographical notices of eminent persons in each of the several periods. The value of the book would be still further enhanced if the biographical notices are made fuller in certain cases and a time line is added.

As it is the book will be suitable as a text for our High School classes. If we may suggest, Messrs. Macmillan would be rendering an additional service by the cause of education in this province if they would find it convenient to issue editions of this book in the principal vernaculars —Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam They would then supply the much-needed handy and useful text-book of the History of England and help in instruction being imparted in the vernaculars.

V. K. S.

THE S. I. T. U. PROTECTION FUND

(LIST OF NAMES—*Contd.*)

1009 Mr. J. K. R. Subramanian, Asst, Board Hindu Boys' School, Kolianur, S. Arcot.
1043 „ S. R. Krishna Iyer, Asst., Municipal High School, Pollachi.
1044 „ S Vancheswara Iyer, Asst, Municipal High School, Pollachi.
1045 „ P K. Govinda Rao, Asst., Municipal High School, Pollachi.
1046 „ S. Sambamurthy, Asst. Board High School, Yellamanchili, Vizag Dt.
1047 „ G Venkatasubbu Pillai, Asst. Municipal High School, Pollachi.
1048 „ T. M. Joseph, Physical Training Instructor, Board High School, Udamalpet.
1049 „ V. Naganatha Iyer, Com Instructor, Sir S High School, Tirukattupalli.
1050 „ R. Chandramouleswaran, Asst Municipal High School, Pollachi.
1051 „ K Narasimhachariar, Sans Pandit, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras.
1052 „ A S. Gopalakrishnan, Asst, G. H M. Higher Ele School, Shevapet, Salem.
1053 „ R. N. Phillips, Asst, Pasumalai High School, Pasumalai, Madura Dt.
1054 „ B V Subramanyam, Asst., V M. High School, Bodinayakanur, Madura Dt
1055 „ W. B. Rajamanickyam Mudali, Clerk, Town School, Kodur, Cuddapah Dt.
1056 „ N Narayanaswami Chetty, Asst., Town School, Kodur, Cuddapah Dt.
1057 „ B V. Padmanabhan, Asst. Board High School, Batlagundu, Madura Dt.
1058 „ N. Narayanaswami Iyer, Asst., Islamiah High School, Melvisharam, N. Arcot Dt.
1059 „ A. Natesa Iyer, Headmaster, George School, Valavanoor, S Arcot Dt.
1060 „ R. Manickam Chettiar, Asst, Municipal Ele. School, Udamalpet.

N. B.—Applicants between 30 and 40 years of age will be placed in the 'waiting list'. It is proposed to recommend to the General Body at the next meeting to be held in January, to increase the Maximum number now fixed, if the Actuary who is being consulted recommends such a course.

Dated, 10—11—'32.
41, Singarachari St., Triplicane, Madras.

R. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Hon. Secretary.

OUR LETTER BOX

THE CITY EDUCATION WEEK CELEBRATIONS —A CRITICISM

"What do I think of the Education Week celebrations in the city?" "We don't care a rap for your thinking. We have had our celebrations," is the rejoinder I expect. "Who the devil—?" Good I am almost inclined to give up my attempt. I belong to the teaching profession and the eloquent impotency of our profession to reconcile aims with realisations has nowhere been better vindicated than in the city week celebrations.

Witness the aims set forth in the pamphlet whose publications must have meant expenditure of some money and some expenditure of brains. The organisers have still to profit a good deal by studying how lawyers show a wonderful genius for organisations. We raise the cry against the ubiquitous lawyers who, wherever they are scattered (pardon me—India is thick with these), capture senates, manage temples, run schools, maintain institutions, fill benches, take shares in any drainage enterprise, etc., etc., and in a word encrust the earth and the Heavens locust-like with their presence. How do you think they are all-India? Organisation. Perhaps you may say they have no briefs to get engaged in. Whatever it is, the teaching profession can well learn their devices for organisations. It may seem self-reproach to condemn ourselves; but the fact is there we are Why not every one of us read newspapers to get acquainted with the methods of organising gatherings?

I cannot see how the Madras Teachers' Guild came to celebrate the week. Each school, if the pamphlet speaks true, is expected to celebrate the week. It is expected to invite the parents of the locality to sit under its roof, and make them understand what it stands for and how it functions It courts approbation and censure. Every school has to vary its aims in accordance with the needs of the area; and it is to interpret and define such needs the Education Week is celebrated.

Let us turn our attention to the parents. I believe they are merely content with projecting children into the world. They fancy their business ends there. It was really a pitiable spectacle to see in the Education Week gatherings no life of any parent. If he does not care to attend our gatherings, why, let us commend his children to the care of the devil, wash our hands of this enterprise and find time for our tuition work!

The Department too was unrepresented. Its encouragement is a source of strength to us and if it could lead us, would we not be helping it in return? After all we are not an ungrateful lot I am sure the stride of education would certainly be the better for it, if there could be such sympathetic mutual understanding More I fear to write, lest I should offend the gods.

The speakers with an exception here and there were all drawn from the ranks of our profession. We know the importance of physical culture, and even if we did not, our benevolent Headmasters oblige us to know it. We know our handicaps, our sorrows, our dirty niche in society. Into whose ears did we pour our sorrows? We addressed ourselves and without loss of time and money every one of us could have mentally rehearsed his travails drawing what consolation he can Some speakers were generous enough to spare us this humiliation of referring to ourselves as being in rags There was a drop of comfort in this but they vexed us when they took for the text "The Position of Tamil in the Reading World." We want new points of view, suggestions for better ordering, and things seen from new angles. The Education Week platform is not and should not be a platform for some teachers to air their views on their pet themes. This sort of affairs is the high-water mark of our incompetency.

I would suggest that we organise ourselves better so that no stigma of the kind referred to attaches to us. Let it be said that we create fashions of an exemplary type for other organisations to copy. Are we not teachers?

A. SHAMANNA.

THE EDUCATION WEEK—AIMS AND REALITIES.

The Education Week, which would have been celebrated in various centres of the Presidency, gave an excellent opportunity for all those interested in Education to gather together and discuss urgent problems relative to Education. It would now be appropriate for us to consider how we might profit by the experience gained from the celebrations.

The purpose of the Education Week as stated in the pamphlet issued by the S. I. T. U. is firstly, to interpret the needs, aims and achievements of the school to the public; secondly, to impress upon them that wise expenditure is really an expenditure and thirdly to bring home to the public that real Education requires the *co-operation* of the school, the home and the community and is not *restricted* to the school.

The fulfilment of this purpose, it will be readily seen, is by no means an easy one and requires some years of work. It demands the best that we are capable of The ablest among the profession should bring to bear on the task the results of their study, experience and observation. From my observation of the celebrations in Madras I may say that circumstanced as we are, all that may possibly be done has been done towards the realisation of the purpose However, the problem may be re-examined for a fresh endeavour. It is from this point of view that I propose to analyse the purpose of the week.

Let me take up the question of interpreting the needs, aims and achievements of the school. So far as the school's needs are concerned, we have for the past two decades and more been endeavouring to draw the attention of the public and the Government to them and have met with no inconsiderable measure of success in the matter of satisfying the needs of the school Attractive buildings in healthy surroundings, well equipped laboratories, the possession of up-to-date maps and charts, well equipped staff, these and several other improvements are partly at least the fruits of the teachers' incessant agitation. But what about the teachers themselves that form no mean part of the school? Adequate salaries, healthy conditions of service and reasonable security of tenure or anything approaching these are still to be desired in most of the secondary schools and in almost all Elementary schools The advertisement that appeared in "The Hindu" some months ago for a Secondary Grade teacher on a salary of Rs 25 with the condition that the candidate should be prepared to interview the Secretary of the school at his own expense for a premier city school, is a point in instance to show on what evil days teachers have fallen. Be that as it may. The needs of the school admit of easy interpretation and understanding though some of them present great difficulties in solving.

The task of interpreting the aims of the school is no easy thing as may be ordinarily imagined. No text-book maxims will serve the purpose in an attempt to state in exact terms the aims of *the present school.* The difficulty will be realised only when one attempts to do the task for oneself The aims are of a bewildering number and one will be at a loss to choose a few from among them for emphasis. We may be certain that answers to the question "What are the aims of the school?" will be varied We may be equally sure that they all will fall mainly under any or all of the three chief headings, utilitarian, intellectual and emotional.

It must be admitted that for quite a long time we have cared only for intellectual development to the utter neglect of the utilitarian and the emotional. So a rehabilitation in the daily work of the school must form a necessary sequel to any re-statement of the aims of the school. This circumstance calls into play the interpretor's high intellect and wide experience. Another circumstance that adds to the difficulty of the interpretor is the fact that the market value of the products of the school has fallen low and an appreciable number of them often find no market at all It is a fact, though I am aware that there are some to dispute it, that the present-day teachers are catering to the needs of the pupils more intelligently and scientifically than their predecessors two or three decades ago were able to do And yet the wonder of it is that they should have fallen on some evil tongues. In my humble opinion the loss of market in the country for the products of our schools and colleges has to a large extent damaged due recognition of our work. In these circumstances, therefore, I submit that there is an imperative need to state for the information of the public what we are aiming at in the school with all possible accuracy and exactness that no false hopes may be realised. Our immediate aims should be clearly distinguished from the ideals towards which we strive. I think our leaders have much work to do in this direction

Next comes the problem of interpreting the achievements of the school to the public. Here too clear thinking and accurate phraseology are needed so that there may be no over-estimate or under-estimate This should be so especially when we remember that there is a tendency among a section of the public as well among the members of the profession itself to talk lightly of the entire system in spite of its improvements and denounce it wholly as utterly barren of results If anyone instances some persons of outstanding merit as the products of the system, quick the reply comes, "They are so not because of the system but in spite of it. Pray, how many poets, philosophers, thinkers and inventors has the

system produced?" Stray instances of meritorious men and women give no satisfaction to the public. Despite the extremely limited circumstances in which schools have been working they have some achievements to their credit which at present remain mere abstractions. For the spirit of the Indian youth, for the attempts at establishing communal concord and for the noble impulses that throb the nation as a whole, I believe the school can claim its due share, be it ever so small. The point that I wish to emphasise is that leaders in the profession should educate the rank and file in the exact method and manner of presenting the achievements of the school to the public having always due regard to the extremely limited circumstances in which the school is situated

The interpretation of the theory that wise expenditure in Education is an investment similarly demands elaboration and precision in thought and language to be properly presented to the public. What constitutes wise expenditure firstly from a professional standpoint and secondly from a general interest in the healthy growth of Education needs a clear statement. For instance the profession does not in some respects agree with the Government in the proportionate allotment under different heads in the Education budget. The public should be told where and why we differ.

Let me now address myself to the consideration of the three co-operative agencies in Education—*the Home, the School* and *the Community.* Much unclean thinking relative to Education and not a few of the unhappy remarks concerning it that are made from time to time are the result of failing to recognise that *the school is but one of the three* co-operative agencies in a well-rendered Education and that it cannot bear the whole burden of Education and should not be asked to do so The family, the school and the community have each an appropriate part to bear. That the family has almost withdrawn from effective participation in the educational process, even where it was qualified to play a significant part, is commonplace. It will not be out of place here if I mention that in Madras although invitations were sent out to all the parents and guardians through the pupils to attend the celebrations of the week, not even a dozen of them responded to our request The situation speaks for itself. That the community, save in scattered instances, failed to rise to the height of its opportunity is also commonplace If the family and the community did their full duty or anything approaching it, much of the criticism now brought against schools and colleges would disappear. The school and the college cannot bear their own burden and at the same time make up for the delinquencies of the family and the deficiencies of the community. The school and the college can co-operate with the family and the community but they cannot provide substitutes for them.

We, teachers, have very much more to do than mere teaching in schools. To do anything effectively we should make the District Guilds and the S. I. T. U. powerful organs. They can be so only when the members of the profession join them in larger numbers than now and wholeheartedly co-operate with the office-bearers whose position is more often than not unenviable. If we were a power to be reckoned with we could make the political parties declare their educational policy and commit themselves to the support of the school or the establishment of new types as for instance the Labour Party in England is committed to the establishment of Nursery Schools; we could educate the public into right thinking regarding Education and elevate ourselves in their esteem. It is said that one of the aims of Education is to make the voters exercise their power intelligently. I would go a step further and say we should give them something worth voting for. Education is surely one such thing. Let me conclude by praying to God that He may grant us the strength and will to work and win our rightful place in society.

G. SRINIVASACHARY.

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Hon. Ed. Adviser,

EDUCATIONAL NEWS BULLETIN.

(Issued under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, by the Association of Editors of Educational Journals in India, 41, Singarachari Street, Triplicane, Madras).

Nos. 10 & 11. October & November, 1932.

PUNJAB.

1. *All India Educational Conference*: Preparations for the 8th session of the All-India Educational conference are afoot at Lahore where it is to come off with great eclat from 27th to 30th December, 1932. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab has kindly lent the use of the University Hall for the sittings of the conference. It is hoped that the teachers of the Punjab both belonging to schools and colleges will muster strong on the occasion in their thousands. Secretaries of all sections are having a busy time in sending out invitations to all the Educational institutions of India and the Educational associations affiliated to the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations from all parts of British India and native states. An All-India Educational exhibition, also will be held, for which exhibits have been invited from all Provinces. Arrangements for the accomodation of delegates from different provinces will be as perfect as possible. Lahore is a great Educational centre and its suburbs can boast of having some very charming historical places. Besides excursions are being arranged for to some of the interesting places as Jogendra Nagar, Taxila and Harappa.

2. *The University Enquiry committee*: The University enquiry committee commenced its sittings from the 17th of October. Besides Educationists of repute the Punjab Teachers' Association and the Non-government schools Federation, also have submitted their memoranda to the committee. Mr. A. C. Woolner, M.A., Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali, M.A., I.C.S., formerly Principal of the Islamia College, Lahore, have been taken on the committee. The latter has joined in place of Dr. Wali Mohammad, who resigned. A questionnaire based on the terms of reference was issued by the Ministry of Education.

3. *All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournament*: An All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournament will also be held side by side with the All-India Educational conference at Lahore, during the ensuing Christmas week. It will be open to *bonafide* school-masters, principals and professors of colleges and Educational administrators and Inspecting officers A running trophy presented to the Central Hindu school, Benares will be presented to the winner.

4. *All-India Muslim Educational conference*: Lahore is the venue of the All-India Muslim Educational conference to be run under the auspices of the Muslim University Aligarh. The Habibia Hall of the Islamia College has been secured for the conference. Mr. Tufial Ahmed is one of the secretaries of the Reception committee.

5. *President elect and chairman of the Reception committee*: It is almost definitely settled that Mr. Ross Masood of the Aligarh University will preside at the Lahore session of the All-India Educational Conference, and Dr. S. K. Dutta, Principal of the Foreman Christian College will be Chairman of the Reception Committee.

6. *The Punjab Library Association:* The Annual meeting and conference of the Punjab Library Association will be merged into the 8th session of the All-India Educational conference. There will be a separate sitting for this function and the exhibits of the Library association will form part of the educational exhibition, which is proposed to be held alongside the Educational conference.

BENGAL.

1. At the instance of Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., a Folk-dance Training Camp has been organised at Suri, Birbhum (Bengal). The Department of Education, Bengal, is encouraging folk-dances and folk-songs and of community singing and dancing. The Camp will be started from the 11th January, and will be of four weeks' duration.

2. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-Bengal Teachers, Association, it was decided to send 13 delegates to the next Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations at Lahore.

BOMBAY.

The reforms in Bombay brought in their train financial stringency and the first budget had to be adopted with a flat five percent cut in all heads. Year after year during the last decade the finance member recited a tale of woe and all balances of the pre-repron era are exhausted by now. Education grants were naturally the first to be lopped off. Hardly a new school was registered for grant-in-aid in this period and the percentage of grants fell down from 33 to 25. All building programmes were stopped and even the statutory obligation to share the cost of Primary education (half in the case of municipalities and two thirds in the case of local boards) could be met with the greatest difficulty. The rosy picture which people had before them in 1920 of removing illiteracy from the presidency in ten years has disappeared and its place is taken by an anxiety to save what has been accomplished. In the current budget Government has cut down the grant for primary education by 20 percent and this has led to the reduction of salaries of primary teachers, cutting down allowances and closing a few schools. It is said that the year will reveal a decrease in the number of children in Primary schools.

A conference of the representatives of local Boards and Municipalities was therefore held in the middle of the last month and a deputation waited upon the Minister of Education to explain to him the situation thus created. Some Municipalities which have introduced compulsion are contemplating if they cannot force Government by a decree of the Civil Court to continue to pay its share of the cost of compulsory education.

While efforts were being made at Yerrawada to bridge the gulf between the caste Hindus and the Depressed classes by forcing a revision of the communal award, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bob, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council was canvassing support for his bill to amend the constitution of the schools committee of the Bombay Municipality by reserving places in the committee for Muhamadans, Depressed classes and Intermediate Hindus; and helped by the indifference of Government he was able to see it through inspite of the vigorus opposition of the members of the Bombay Municipality. It has been the pride of the Bombay Municipality that its elections to the general body and its sub-committees have been, as a rule, free from communal vires and members of the minority communities have been again and again elected in proportion much greater than that of their population in the city of Bombay. Thus there are at present five Muhamadan members on the schools committee while Mr. Bole's bill provides four seats only for them, and there has been con-

siderable resentment in the Corporation over the passing of this bill.

While Government permitted the passing of this unwanted bill it also helped in turning down the Bill of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale to amend the Bombay University Act, the bill which had the support of the University Senate. It was a simple measure which aimed at increasing the number of members of the academic council from 33 to 56 and thus make it better representative of the Academic section of the University Senate. No valid objection was presented by any member but it was turned down on the ground that it were better to submit to the council a comprehensive measure than to amend the set by piecemeal legislation. The real cause of the opposition from Government probably lay in the fact that it would have had some effect on the personnel of the Syndicate as it would have then been difficult for the official group in the academic council to retain its majority.

In the last week of October Education Weeks were celebrated at Karwar (Karnatak Division) and Nasik (Bombay division). The women's College of the Indian Women's University, Poona, held its annual vacation training class for secondary and primary teachers from 16th to 26th.

That the present legislatures can effectively guard the interests of Education if they want to, was well illustrated in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council. The proposed 20 percent cut in the Primary Education grants has been discovered to spell the ruin of all efforts at Universal literacy. Local authorities closed some ill-attended schools, reduced their staffs of teachers, cut down their salaries and allowances and even compulsorily relieved some senior teachers from service, and yet they could not balance their budget. A resolution was therefore moved in the council by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Chairman of the District Local Board, Satara, requesting Government to restore the grants on Primary Education to their last year's amount and was passed by a large majority. The Minister of Education has promised to do his level best to respect the spirit of the resolution.

The Director of Physical Training. University of Bombay, held his second annual camp of Physical Training at Panchagani from 8th to 29th of October. The number attending this camp was considerably less than that of last year which is probably an indication of waning interest of college public as it is found that the training received in these three weeks camp is of little value and the expenditure incurred in that connection is as good as wasted.

HYDERABAD, (DECCAN).

H. E. H. The Nizam has been graciously pleased to sanction for the Bhandharkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, a lump sum grant of B.G. Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a Guest House to be named "The Nizam's Guest House", and an annual grant of Rs. B.G 1,000 for a period of ten years towards the expenses of the Institute's edition of the Mahabharata.

2. The 6th annual conference of the Hyderabad Teachers' Association was held on the 15th and 16th September. Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur, K.T., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A., LL.M. (Cantab), Barrister-at-law presided. Dr. Krishnayya, Educational Officer, Administered areas, read a paper on "How to improve as a teacher". The report of sub-committees on the teaching of classical languages came up for discussion. Mr. S. Wahajuddin delivered a lecture on "A plea for rationalising the curriculum of Girls' schools". Mr. F. Mahamad Khan, B.A., Dip., Ed., read an interesting paper in Urudu on 'Experimental psychology.' Of the many resolutions passed one relates to the appointment of a committee to report on the education of the backward pupils. An interesting Educational exhibition was held along with the conference.

MADRAS.

1. The Department of Education, has through its District Educational Officers issued a circular to heads of all secondary schools insisting on the managements of schools entering into a contract with the teachers. The contract is sought to be enforced by the Department as a measure of securing security of tenure for teachers. A model form of contract was issued by the Department two years ago and the existence of a contract between the teacher and the management was made a condition of recognition of schools. But there was then considerable opposition to the contract from the teachers who considered it one sided.

2. The second South Indian Education Week was observed throughout the presidency from the 17th October to the 23rd October. This year's celebrations were on a grander scale than last years'. The Muhammadan Education Association of South India, the Beedi Merchant's Association and the Women's Indian Association, co-operated with the S. I. T. U. in the celebration of this year.

The Director of Public Instruction was kind enough to bring the celebration to the notice of all Local bodies and other Educational authorities.

3. The Teachers in European Schools too have bestired themselves. Two conferences of European teachers were held in October. One was organised by the teachers in the Doveton Corrie Group of Teachers. Mr. H. F. Saunders, Inspector of European Schools, opened the conference. Miss De La Hey, delivered a lecture on the "Anglo-Indian Girl at College." Mr. M. S Sabhesan, Lecturer, Christian College, Madras, delivered a lecture on "Science in European Schools". It evoked a keen and interesting discussion. Miss K. N. Brockway spoke on child Education. The woman teachers of the European Schools held another Conference a week later.

4. It is understood that the Travancore Durbar has requested the loan of Mr. R. M. Statham's services. It is believed that Mr. Statham has been permitted to take up the Chairmanship of the committee appointed to investigate into the Educational Condition of Travancore.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Erlam Smith has been appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction.

5. The elections to the various bodies of the Madras University are coming off. The S. I. T. U. has put up six candidates to the Senate, to be elected bv the Registered Graduates. There are 2,500 Registered Graduate teachers out of nearly 6,000 Registered Graduates. This is the first time when the S. I. T. U. is putting up candidates to the Senate.

EDITORIAL

ELECTION TO THE SENATE

The secretaries of the South India Teachers' Union have issued an appeal to the registered teacher-graduates to record their first six preferences in favour of the six candidates put up by the Union. As stated in the September issue, the letters received from the candidates who solicited the support of the teaching profession through the S. I. T. U. were considered in circulation by the Working Committee, and the selection was finally made. It will be seen that the candidates chosen by the Committee deserve to be supported by virtue of their close association with the activities of the Union and service in the profession. There is Mr. N. S. Venkatarama Aiyar, the senior Headmaster, who has been found always in the progressive rank of teachers. Mr. Yegnanarayana Aiyar is well-known to the profession as the President of the Union and as the Vice-President of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations. Mr. Seshu Aiyar was associated with Teachers' Associations throughout his service and even after retirement he has chosen to throw his lot with teachers and to bear the responsibility of guiding the District Teachers' Guilds of Malabar and Tinnevelly. Messrs. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K. M. Cheriyan and Theyagarajan are the representatives of what may be regarded as the rising youth section and our voters will learn with pleasure that each of these has already put in a service of over ten years in the profession. Through them the Ceded Districts, Madras and Tinnevelly are represented. It is now for the voters to show the stuff of which they are made. The Union places the matter in their hands and trusts that the spirit of professional solidarity will be strong enough to prompt them to cast their votes in favour of the Union candidates in the first instance. Our teacher voters can easily realise for themselves what a splendid opportunity for the expression of the views of the teaching profession will be found if the six candidates of the Union be returned to the Senate. These six candidates will be required to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Union and to take steps to get the point of view of the profession accepted. Success in this election may also pave the way for the successful return of a few teacher-senators to the Syndicate. What is required on the part of our voters is a long view of things which will make them alive to the needs of the professional organisation and induce them to sink personal opinion for the sake of wider interests.

WHO WANTS IT?

We understand that the district educational officers have been calling upon the managing bodies to state whether action has been taken in respect of the communication from the D. P. I. relating to the contract between teachers and the management. It is really strange that this "contract proposal" is wanted neither by teachers nor by the management. No argument is needed to point out the unsatisfactory nature of the 'model' contract. The department has yet to learn that no proposal which is likely to affect the interests of both the teacher and the management can prove satisfactory if it be prepared in camera. It never strikes the authorities that they should take into confidence the parties concerned and arrive at an understanding with regard to the important provisions. The proposal of contract has no doubt been in the

air for some years and no notice seems to have been taken of it. Now that the department is keen on pressing the management to take definite action, the question has become serious. The teacher does not see in the proposed contract any ray of hope and he should still be prepared to quit his place on the receipt of three months' notice any time in his service and even in the course of the year. There are several institutions where the management has been trying to resist the temptation to send away senior teachers in the face of crippled finances. Teachers are afraid that the managing bodies which have never received any adequate financial support under the existing grant-in-aid code will resort to the provisions of the contract as a matter of course and try to bring down expenditure by sending away senior teachers on the ground of "cost." A contract should safeguard the interests of teachers on the one hand and promote the efficiency of schools on the other. The department should satisfy itself that it has done its best for public instruction. If the execution of an agreement be insisted upon as a condition of recognition and aid, the department should have suggested standardised scales for different grades in different areas. This will assure to the teacher a steady career and also hold out to the management a distinct promise on the part of the Government to interpret the grant-in-aid code in a liberal spirit. How can any management bind itself to a scale when it is not sure of what aid it can get from the Government. The Teachers' Guilds have begun to consider the question of agreement in all its aspects and the question can be solved only by having the point of view of teachers and managers examined by a small representative committee. We invite our readers to express their views in the columns of our journal without any reserve.

GOOD RECEPTION

The idea of the Education Week has caught the imagination of the public and the teaching profession. It is a matter for great satisfaction to the Union that its efforts in this direction should be appreciated by the public. The proceedings of the second Education Week published in this issue bear ample testimony to the value of this presidency-wide celebration. The Union is grateful to the leading public men in the different districts for the wholehearted co-operation they had extended to teachers in their respective localities. Teachers' Associations were able to secure the help of the local medical or health officers to explain to the public the importance of health education. In several places, public men belonging to other learned professions have participated in the function and expressed in clear terms the advantage of Parents' Associations and the necessity for the same. The S. I. T. U. is encouraged by the appreciative terms in which some of the Associations referred to its work and by the kind and substantial help promised by the Tirukattupalli Teachers' Association. The office-bearers of the Union appreciate highly the spirit underlying this offer of help. Other Associations will, we feel sure, realise the need for strengthening the parent Association and making it a power in the body politic.

This year, exhibitions have been organised in different centres during the Education Week and the oratorical contests and excursions arranged on the Children's Day deserve special mention. It is clear that the Education Week has brought the teachers and the public together on a common platform and provided an opportunity for better understanding. Teachers esteem very highly the sympathetic and informed criticism of the public and the edu-

cation of the youth stands to gain considerably by the willing co-operation the public are prepared to extend to the authorities of the school. Up in the small mofussil centres, the Education Week has served to make the teacher realise more fully his place and responsibility in the society. In the bigger urban centres, teachers employed in different schools were able to meet together in large numbers and to renew their acquaintance. Such gatherings at stated periods bring home to the mass of teachers the call of the profession; and the S. I. T. U. feels itself growing stronger, when its message is respected and understood by a large number of teachers. The thanks of the Union are due to the Central Education Week Committee which was kind enough to be in charge of the Education Week arrangements at the request of the South India Teachers' Union. The Muhammadan Educational Association and B. M. Association, Manadi, were kind enough to send representatives to the Committee and also to make donations towards the expenditure of the week. The Women's Indian Association was also willing to be represented on the Committee and the Department of Public Instruction was pleased to bring the Education Week to the notice of the local bodies, managements and European schools. It gives us great pleasure to see that several Elementary schools (boys' schools as well as girls' schools) celebrated the week in a fitting manner and some of the District Educational Councils took necessary steps to celebrate the week in the rural centres.

THE SEVENTH ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

This Conference will be held at Lahore during Christmas week. Prof. Syed Ross Masud of the Aligarh University has kindly consented to preside over the Conference. The President of the S. I. T. U. has been officially deputed by the S. I. T. U. to attend the Conference. Any teacher who desires to attend the Conference at Lahore is requested to communicate his intention to the office of the Union. Necessary information regarding the arrangements for lodging and boarding will be found elsewhere in this issue.

TWO CONVOCATION ADDRESSES

Quite recently two wise pronouncements have been made on the occasion of the Convocation of the two Universities that may be looked upon as the offspring of the Madras University. Mr. R. Littlehailes, who is retiring from education service in India after a period of 30 years, in addressing the graduates of the Annamalai University, struck an intensely personal note and raised the Convocation Address from the usual routine. Like the good Physicist-Mathematician that he is, he painted very vividly the picture of the Cosmos with its immensity in time and space and wanted students to realise their position in the bigger scheme of things. He also pleaded for parental responsibility and for the primary virtue of tolerance in this world of conflicting views. He gave the wholesome advice that ideals should be materialised in conduct and should be tested against the facts of life. He paid a glowing tribute to the congenial atmosphere of the University so favourable for the growth of Tamil studies. On three points mentioned below he struck an original note. Firstly, he was bold enough to state that University Education in India, good so far as it has gone, has not taken root in the soil, has not been a natural growth of the indigenous system of Education and therefore has not established any vitalising contact with the living culture of the land. The educational system

of the present day has been more an imposition from outside than a growth from within and hence has not been able to percolate to the masses and appeal to them as an indigenous culture is sure to do. Secondly, he sounded a note of warning against the cry for the establishment of technological department in the University. In his opinion technological development should be the natural outcome of the environment and in the surroundings of the Annamalai University where there is very little industry except agriculture, he was of opinion that the environment was not quite congenial to such a line of development. And thirdly,—and this was a very important point—he raised his powerful voice against the modern cry of democratisation in whose name discipline is loosened and inefficiency is tolerated. He said government of an institution like a University should be by an aristocracy of intellect and character. The address was in many respects a refreshing contrast to the usual type.

Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, the Retired Judge of the Madras High Court, an illustrious member of an illustrious family, had the privilege of addressing the Convocation of the Senate of the University of Mysore and his address also was original in many respects. His remarks, "when after your life's work is done and you are waiting for your wages at the hands of a higher master life's landscape will cast beautiful shadows upon the still waters of memory," are peculiarly appropriate to the speaker. With his age, deep culture and wide experience, he struck the right note and said with real emotion that the true ideal of a University is culture. He contrasted how in ancient days of India knowledge was sought after for its own sake and how modern Indian Universities have not developed that tradition, and added that these have not been founded on the models of Oxford and Cambridge either. He complained that the Universities of modern India are not living forces deriving inspiration from indigenous culture and affecting the life of the nation. He made specific suggestions for the improvement of the educational system of which the following were the most important. First, inclusion among the subjects taught in schools and colleges of a course well-adopted to the cultivation of character and true culture. Secondly, he deprecated the modern method of specialisation beginning early in the life of a student. Next, he put in a plea in these days of scientific advance for humanities which are in danger of being sacrificed for a blind worship of science. His remarks on the importance of Sanskrit as an instrument and repository of Indian culture will be read with great interest as he speaks with authority on the subject. This led him on naturally to the suggestion that pundits, the custodians from time immemorial of the true national culture, should be utilised more and more by the authorities of the University which should be to the improvement both of the Universities and of the pundits. He exhorted his audience to pause and consider whether we were going along right lines in the matter of women's education and concluded this portion of his address with a practical suggestion that the cost of Education should be reduced by keeping the same text-books on for a longer period than is done now and by appealing to the public, especially to heads of religious institutions, to liberally support educational institutions. Lastly, he exhorted the graduates to drink deep of the glories of the past and be proud of their country. He also advised them to direct their attention to various aspects of life other than politics and ended his eloquent address by a fervid plea for communal harmony.

Both these addresses laid emphasis upon the fact that modern Universities were not indigenous growths and that they have not established vitalising contact with the culture of the country and have therefore not been able to appeal to the masses. Popularising of vernaculars and making them media of instruction in schools and colleges is one of the most practical ways of establishing this contact and we hope educational authorities will cease talking about this problem and begin to act.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

The Annual Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations is as usual a record of work so multifarious and therefore difficult, executed with great success. When we remember that altogether 11 examinations were held at 747 centres and the number of candidates registered exceeded 40,000 we see the difficult work that has to be got through.

It is interesting to note that 102 schools used vernacular as medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination and this number is 33 more than last year's number, i.e., 69. The Board in charge of the School Leaving Certificate Examination and other bodies responsible for conducting various examinations have all expressed their high appreciation of the services rendered by the popular Secretary to the Commissioner, Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, M.R.A.S., I.S.O., and we join them in conveying our congratulations on his efficient discharge of the onerous duties.

UNION APPEAL

Dear sir,

The South India Teachers' Union considered letters received from its members requesting the Union to extend its support to them in the matter of election to the Senate of the Madras University by the constituency of Registered graduates. It has decided to put up the following six gentlemen as the candidates of the Union.

1. Mr. K. M. Cherian, M.A., Lecturer in History, Madras Christian College, Madras.
2. Mr. K. T. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.A., Theosophical College, Madanapallee.
3. Mr. P. V. Seshu Iyer, B.A., L.T., Retd. I.E.S., Peruvemba, Malabar.
4. Mr. V. Tyagarajan, M.A., Lecturer in History, St. Xaviers' College, Palamcottah.
5. Mr. N. S. Venkatarama Iyer, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, S.M.S. Vidyasala, Karaikudi.
6. Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, M.A., Pachiappa's College, Madras.

The South India Teachers' Union appeals to all **registered teacher-graduates** to extend their support to the Union candidates and record **their first six preferences in favour of the six Union candidates.**

It also appeals to all teachers to interest themselves in this activity of the Union and to persuade voters to show their abiding interest in education by giving as high a preference as possible to the Union candidates.

Public recognition which any profession can hope to win will depend to a great extent upon the readiness with which the members of that profession are prepared to serve the cause of the public in other spheres as well. The teaching profession should see to it that it supplies the necessary quota of workers in every public cause; and the ensuing election to the Senate offers

an excellent opportunity to teachers to demonstrate to the public their willingness to bear the burden of public work with enthusiasm. Arguments will not be needed to emphasise the necessity for the presence of a large number of teachers in the Senate. The need for pressing the point of view of the profession will be readily admitted. The names of the candidates are arranged in alphabetical order to avoid misunderstanding and the Union trusts that teacher-voters will rise equal to the occasion and record their *first six preferences in favour of the six Union candidates.*

In appealing to you to vote for the Union candidates, the Union is counting upon your real interest in the professional organisation. It requests you to do your bit so that a number of teachers who are responsible to you and to the Union may be in a position to give expression to the views of the profession. Will you deny opportunities of service to your brethren chosen by the Union after very careful consideration of all aspects ?

A few points about the principle of proportional representation should be borne in mind in this connection. This method has been devised to secure adequate representation of homogeneous minority groups which cannot otherwise be adequately represented. It is upto a minority group like the teaching profession to realise the significance and take advantage of this principle. If the minority group feels strongly that it should send its quota of members to the Senate, it can, without doing violence to academic propriety, find it possible to return its own representatives. This method of election is not merely an opportunity to the minority group. It is really a test of its public spirit and solidarity. What is needed for successful results is that the minority group like the teaching profession should record **its preferences beginning with the first in a block and without a break in favour of the selected candidates.** Individual voters may arrange the six names in any order among the first six. But it will not be possible to reap the full benefits of the scheme if the block of six should happen to be separated by the insertion of a new name. When the block is treated as a solid inseparable phalanx, the votes of teachers will not be lost but will be transferred successively and effectively to teachers themselves.

In the name of the teaching profession the S. I. T. U. appeals to you to stand for the profession and to see that the six candidates of the Union are returned. If, through your support and co-operation, the six candidates should be returned, you will have demonstrated to the public that you are serious about your organisation and that you are sincerely anxious to give a chance to teachers to play the game. Kindly remember that the voting papers should be sent to the Registrar by registered post sufficiently early if you do not mean to deposit the same personally in the Senate House on the prescribed day. As soon as the voting paper is received it is desirable to record your preferences and to send the voting paper by registered post.

Yours sincerely,
M. S. SABHESAN,
Secretary, S. I. T. U.
M. J. SARGUNAM,
Joint-Secretary.